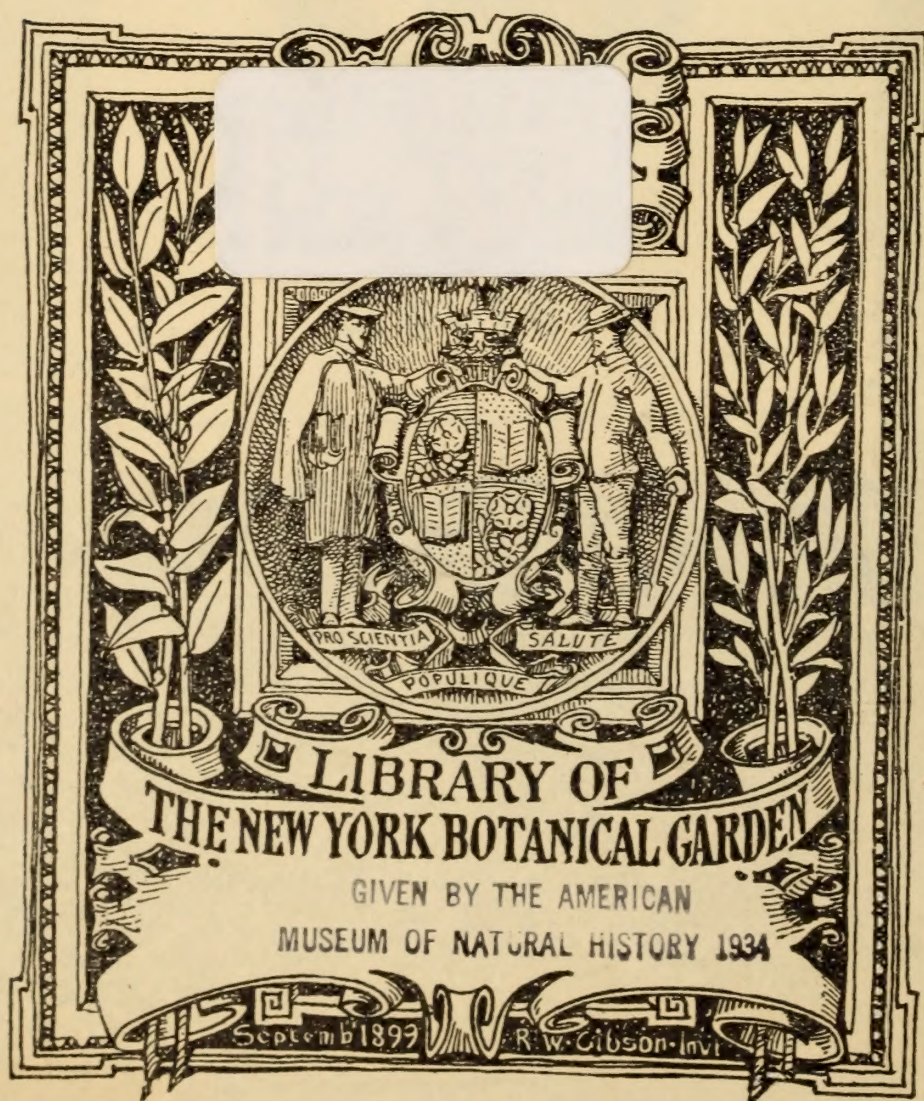
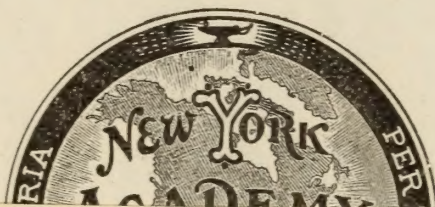
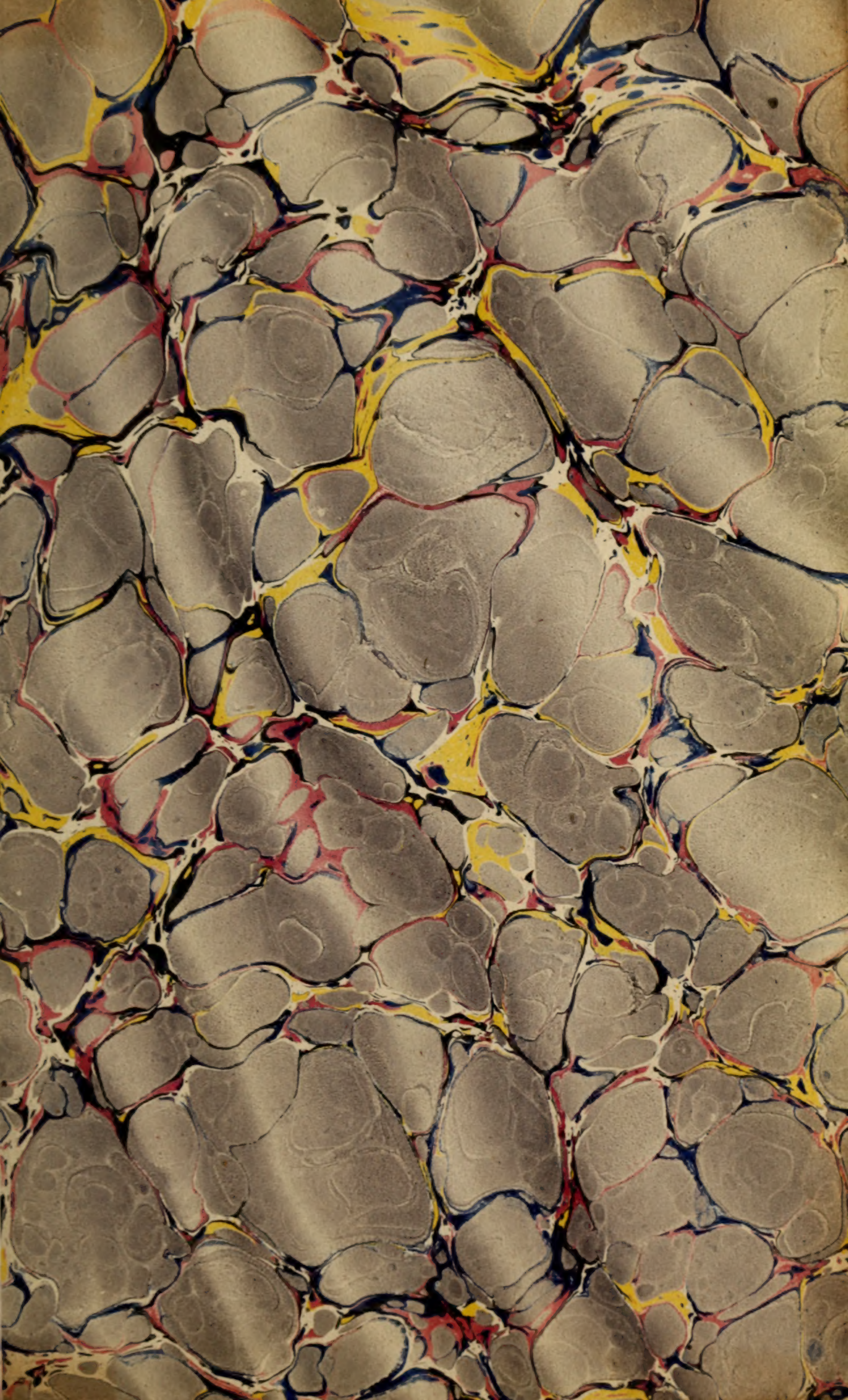


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P. 82







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Oxytelus melanocephalus

a obtusifrons

Hydrophilus flagellatus

limbatus

Berosus sticticus

Gallyanthia marginalis

Campylus nigricans

Cratonychus lugens

Elatris quercinus



SIR,

I have the pleasure to announce to you, that at a Meeting of the "LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY," held on the 3rd instant, you were elected a *resident* Member thereof.

The Meetings of the Lyceum are held on Monday Evening of each week, at their New Building, No. ⁶⁵⁹~~668~~ Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 8th 18

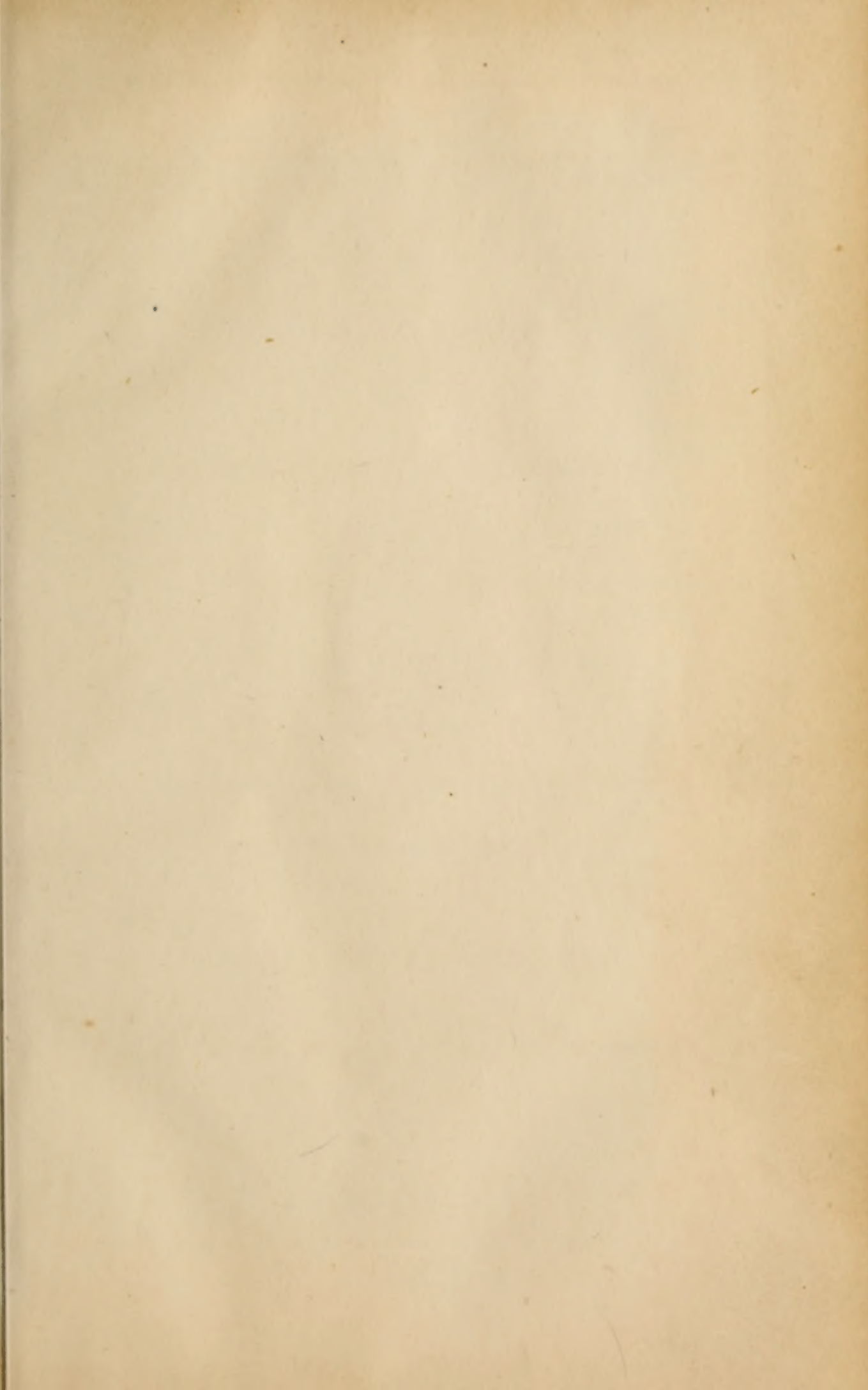
Acmaeodera *stilicis*
luteipes *melanocephalus*
anthrax

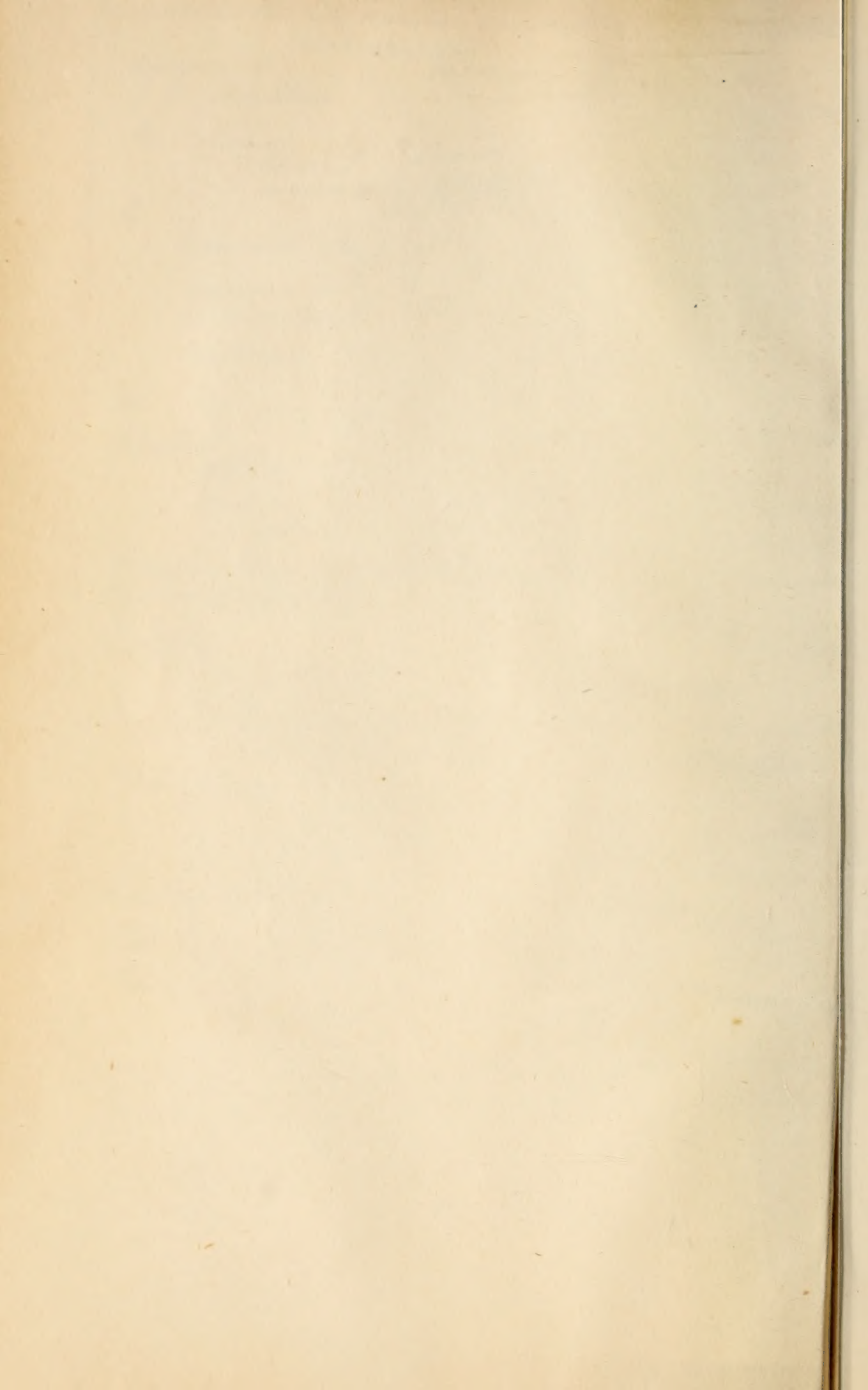
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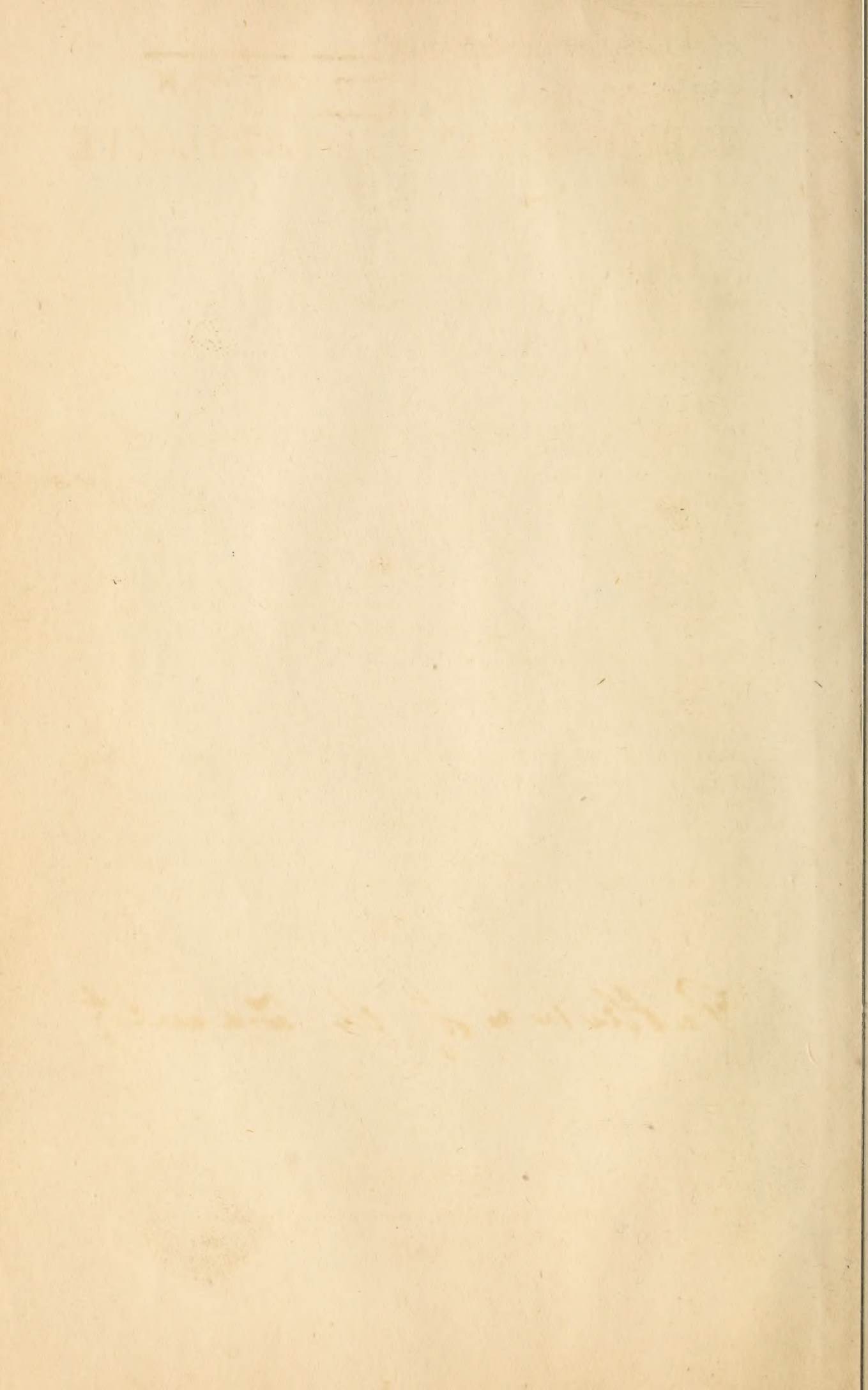
Brachys leucellata

Emys *badius*
cryptopterus

Agrilus ^{Sachnophorus}
 ornaticus ^{pubescens} Harpalus
 Anchomenus ^{decoratus} ^{obsoletum}
^{extensicollis} ^{punctiforme} ^{pedicularis}
 C ^{viridis}
 nemoralis say ^{erraticus}
 vicinus say ^{Baltimore}
 pubescens var? ^{hyalidis}
 Sereceus ^{rusticus}
 D ^{Halictus}
 Decalium ^{americanus}
 solitus ^{maculatus}
 simplex ^{Hydroporus}
 elongatus ^{rubripes}
 Gracilicollis ^{Gibbous}
 Rembus impressicollis ^{Conversus}
 Patrobus ^{Saccophila}
 longicornis ^{maculatus}
 Poccilus lucublanda ^{Colymbetes}
 Teronia nigra ^{interrogatus}
 O- polita Harris ^{venustus}
 Amara obesa say ^{Gyrinus}
 Agonum collaris ^{modiolus}
 Amara impuncticollis ^{dichrous}
 lucidula ^{Cyclous}
 Agonodermis palipes ^{vitellus}
 Selenophorus impressus ^{Aelius}
 C. cuspatus ^{medialis}
 Bembidum ^{Graphoderus}
 granarium ^{brunneus}
 laevius
 rufipes
 Acupalpus partitarius







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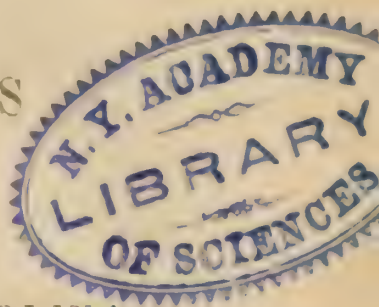
MEDICO-BOTANICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

PLANTS AND FERNS

OF

ST. JOHN'S, BERKLY, SOUTH-CAROLINA.



LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

AN

INAUGURAL THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE

DEAN AND FACULTY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA,

FOR THE DEGREE OF M. D.,

BY

FRANCIS PEYRE PORCHER.

Published by the Faculty

CHARLESTON:

PRINTED BY BURGESS AND JAMES.

1847.

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MEDICO-BOTANICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

PLANTS AND FERNS OF ST. JOHN'S, BERKLY, SOUTH-CAROLINA.*

"The remark of Dr. Macbride to Professor Ives, to the effect, that we should only obtain a knowledge of the natural productions of the country, when literary and philosophical societies shall record the observations, and secure the local Flora's, prepared by accurate examiners."—*Preface to Eaton's Botany, 7th Ed.*

WE shall not here speak of the advantages attending the study either of General or Medical Botany, but only observe, that to the inquirer in this department, complete catalogues of the plants of circumscribed localities are not merely useful by determining the habitat and range of species, but acquire additional value from the fact that they diminish labor. Performing for each locality what Elliott's sketch did for the State at large, they enable the student to confine himself with the same advantage and at the expense of less time and trouble to a limited number. Without being compelled to search throughout the numerous species of a compendious North American Botany, he has only to notice those of whose existence he is already advised. And thus they contribute more rapidly to develop the natural resources around him. We have endeavored to ally this one more closely to medicine, and render it not without interest to physicians generally,

* This essay was presented to the Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South-Carolina, and obtained the prize, awarded by a committee of medical gentlemen, appointed for the purpose of selecting, from among the theses offered for the degree of M.D., that most worthy of publication.

by inserting numerous references to works which contain desirable information, concerning those possessing medicinal or useful qualities. The investigation necessary for ascertaining and collecting these, has unfolded a vast fund of facts relative to the virtues of a large proportion, as it will be observed, of the plants both obscure and well known among us. It has also convinced us of the truth of the assertion, that we have every means for the preservation and restoration of health, in the indigenous varieties so remarkably abundant in the lower portions of South-Carolina.

It will be seen that we have consulted both the older and more recent works on the *Materia Medica*—from Cullen and Burguis, down to Pereira and Bell. Matson's *Vegetable Practice* to us was worthy of notice—containing as it does exclusive reference to the *herbs* upon which, the so-called, steam practitioners rely. We must not omit calling attention to that very complete and extensive work in 6 vols by Mérat and de Lens, the *Dict. Univ. de Matière Médicale*. In it can be found much concerning our Medical Flora—much that is not generally known or not alluded to in the Dispensatories—and which might be of essential service to those not merely desirous of ascertaining what has already been discovered, but also more thoroughly of investigating the hidden qualities of others. Frequent reference is made to Journals which contain monographs, inaugural theses, and special dissertations on particular plants. Besides a notice of those used in domestic practice on the plantations, we have introduced in a condensed form the diseases to which they have been applied; and that others not recognizing them under their botanical significations alone, may add to this, we will also, where we can obtain them, insert the common names to the medicinal species; these vary in different localities, and of course cannot be relied on. By presenting at one view the immediate sources from whence information is easily procured, each one, having his attention attracted to them, may with greater facility proceed directly to the task of application, examination, or experiment; and thus we endeavor to embrace the true principles of advance, those which enable every individual, to grasp at one glance all that has already been labored through and accomplished by his predecessors, and assuming their limits as the starting point for fresh exertions, make more rapid strides toward new acquisitions. That the materials—the plants themselves, may be easily recognized and obtained, we have been at the pains to mark over against each, the month in which they were collected, and at any time may be found blooming—for the practical botanist, special reference is made to the precise spot where the more rare and remarkable can be seen—and at the instance of the State Geolo-

gist, indicating in every case,* what kind of lands they prefer, whether oak, hickory, or swamp, whether immersed in ponds flourishing in inundated soils, or living in dry pine barrens.

We must express our very great obligation to H. W. Ravenel, Esq., of North Hampton, St. Johns Berkley, for the use of his catalogue, and for the determination and confirmation of numerous species, but more particularly for the gramineæ contained herein. He has also assisted us in the valuable task of adapting many of Elliott's species to the nomenclature of Eaton's Manual and of the still more recent work of Torrey and Gray. The former is alluded to because it has been in such general use, the latter is now universally recognized as the standard by which genera are determined and synonymes compared. When that laborious work shall be completed, a science continually undergoing alteration will demand the complete revision of Elliott's sketch.

We also acknowledge the receipt of a list of plants, collected in the lower portion of the Parish by the Rev'd C. Wallace, from this we have derived two or three species which had escaped our notice. To Prof. L. R. Gibbes of the Charleston College, we are indebted for examining with us, and determining several unascertained species. Prof. C. U. Shephard has enabled us to compare some of our plants with those growing in a more northern latitude. Between 50 and 100 doubtful specimens collected by Mr. Ravenel and myself, either not accurately described, or not contained in Elliott, have been transferred to that veteran botanist, Prof. Gray of Cambridge, and we have been gratified at receiving them in time, to enable us to embody and present them to the Faculty of the South-Carolina Medical College.

In order that greater accuracy might be ensured, Dr. John Bachman very kindly allowed us to compare our specimens with his own, and with those in the Herbarium of Mr. Elliott, at présent in his possession.

Those alluded to by Elliott or MacBride, as growing in the vicinity of the Santee Canal, which we have not seen, are distinguished by an asterisk (*); and in the body of the catalogue, we have designated those afterwards referred to as medicinal, by a cross (†), placed on lines running parallel with, and to the left of the columns

* Who suggested it for its application in a Geological point of view, where we often predicate concerning the priority, or posteriority of formations, from a knowledge of the vegetable remains found imbedded in the different strata. I am referred to a slight mistake of Mr. Lyell in relation to the *Cupressus disticha*, arising from the want of an accurate acquaintance with these very facts in regard to its permanent emersion or immersion at the base. See Quar Journ. Geol. Socy., for Nov. 1846.

Indigenous Medicinal Plants of St. John's, Berkley.

REFERENCES AND USES.*

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ABBREVIATIONS USED.

U. S. Disp.
 Thacher's U. S. Disp.
 Coxe Am. Disp.
 Pe. Mat. Med.
 Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med.
 Eb. Mat. Med.
 Bell's Pract. Dict.
 Bergii Mat. Med.
 Le. Mat. Med.
 Trous. et Pid. Mat. Méd.
 Royle Mat. Med.
 Mér. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Méd.
 Cull. Mat. Med.
 Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med.
 Bart. Med. Bot.
 Bart. Coll. to form. of Mat. Med.
 Chap. Mat. Med. and Th.
 Woodv. Med. Bot.
 Big. Med. Bot.
 Ell. Bot. Med. Notes.
 Dray. View.
 Shec. Fl. Carol.
 Mat. Veg. Pract.
 Fr. Elems.
 Culpepper Eng. Phys.
 Watson's Pract. Physic.
 Lind. Nat. Syst. of Bot.

*[In the original manuscript the catalogue followed the prefatory remarks; but as a division was necessary, we have taken the liberty to disturb the natural sequences, by reversing it, that we may add the result of Dr. Gray's examination of duplicates not yet returned.]

Achillea Millefolium, (Milfoil.)—U. S. Disp., p. 1222 Appendix; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 267; Le. Mat. Med., v. II., 108; Hoffman "De praestantia remed. domest.," 18; Bergii Mat. Med., 738; Mat. Veg. Pract., 299; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 22; Shec. Fl. Carol., 91; Lind. Nat. Syst., 253. It increases the intoxicating effects of drinks, and is used as a remedy for the involuntary discharge of urine in children. A tonic and antispasmodic in passive hemorrhage and leucorrhœa.

Acorus Calamus, (Calamus.)—Pe. Mat. Med. and Therap., II., 76; Royle's Mat. Med., 602; Le. Mat. Med., I., 251; Hoffman Observations Phys. Chim., t. I., Obs. I.; Ell. Bot. Note, I., 403; U. S. Disp., 145; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 281; Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med., 431; Bergii Materia Medica, 287; Mer. & DeL., t. I., 63; Woodv. Med. Botany, Ann. de Chim., LXXXI., 332; Coxe Am. Disp., 18; Shec. Fl. Carol., 96. An aromatic stimulant and stomachic. Ed. & Vav. state that it has been administered successfully in intermittent fever. "On l'a beaucoup vanté pour combattre les symptômes cérébraux qui accompagnent la seconde période des fièvres dites ataxiques." Op. cit., 282. It is used as a remedy for flatulency.

Achyranthes repens, (Porty knot.)—Fr. Elems., 287. A valuable diuretic in ischury and dysury.

Aesculus pavia, (Buck eye, Horse chesnut.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 105. Relieves tooth-ache; has the property of intoxicating fish when thrown in pools of standing water. (See Ell. Bot.) Starch is made from the fruit.

Agave Virginica.—Ell. Bot., I., 402. A domestic remedy for flatulent colic; used in St. John's for the bite of the rattle-snake; called, by negroes, rattle-snake's master. It grows in Wassamassaw, and is not very common.

Agrimonia eupatoria, (Agrimony.)—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Méd., 133; Parr's Med. Dict., art. Agr. eupatoria; U. S. Disp., 1224; App. Le. Mat. Med., I., 42; Cullen's Mat. Med., II., 31; Bergii Mat. Med., I., 404; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 114; Shec. Fl. Carol., III.; Lind. Nat. Syst. of Bot., 114. With bismuth, it imparts a golden dye to wool. An astringent in passive hemorrhage, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, highly recommended as a deobstruent in jaundice and visceral obstructions. (See Op. cit.) The Indians use it in intermittent fever.

Aletris aurea, (Yellow Star Grass.)—Ell. Bot., I., 39; Fr. Elems., 283; U. S. Disp., 67. Purgative and nauseating in large doses.

A. farinosa, (Unicorn Root.)—Pe. Mat. Med. and Therap., II., 121; Fr. Elems., 283; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 161; Lind. Nat. Syst. of Bot., 353; Big. Am. Med. Bot., III., 92; Clayton's Phil. Trans., abr. VIII., 333; Cutler Am. Acad., I., 435. Both of these plants have been used with success in in-

intermittent fevers, attended with dropsical swellings—loc. cit. Employed as a tonic in domestic practice on the plantations.

Alnus serulata, (Alder.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 273; see *Betula alnus*, (op. cit.) Used as an alterative in scrofula.

Ambrosia artemisifolia.—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 227.

Amaryllis atamasco, (Atamasco lily.)—Ell. Bot., I., 384; supposed to produce the disease in cattle called 'staggers.'

Anagallis arvensis, (Red chickweed.)—U. S. Disp., 1227, app.; Le. Mat. Med., I., 80; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 276; Woodv. Med. Bot. Orfila Toxicologie, II., 275; Mem. Acad. Royal de Med., 18, Mars. An., 1826. In repute as a remedy for the bite of the viper. Shec. Fl. Carol., 151—"Possesses sudorific, vulnerary, anti-epileptic and anti-hydrophobic virtues." Lind. Nat. Syst. of Bot., 224—"Really possesses highly energetic powers: for Orfila destroyed a dog by making him swallow three drachms of the extract." Op. cit. Woodville states that it is acrid and poisonous. Used as a local application in ill-conditioned ulcers, and internally in visceral obstructions, dropsy, epilepsy and mania.

Andromeda mariana.—U. S. Disp., 1228, app.; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 289; Coxe Am. Disp., 84; Shec. Fl. Carol., 156. Employed in domestic practice; remedy for herpes, &c.; as a wash for ulcers to which negroes are liable.

And-nitida, (Sorrel tree, Male whortle-berry.)—Ell. Bot. Med., note I., 483. A decoction of leaves used in the cure of itch.

And-arborea, (Sorrel tree.)—U. S. Disp., app. 1227. Leaves, when chewed, allay thirst.

And-speciosa.—U. S. Disp., app. 1228. Said to be a powerful errhine.

Apocynum cannabinum, (Indian hemp.)—Pe. Mat. Med., II., 365; Jour. of Phil. Coll. of Pharm., V., 136; Am. Jour. of Med. Science, XII., 55; Dr. Griscom, in Op. cit., U. S. Dis., 108; Am. Med. Rev., III., 197; Bell Pract. Dict. of Mat. Med., 61; Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med., 333; Merat & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 368. Used in domestic practice in St. John's; called, by the negroes, Gen'l. Marion's weed, from its having been a favorite remedial agent in his camp; a powerful emetic and cathartic; promotes diaphoresis and expectoration. "Decoction acted as a powerful hydragogue cathartic, and completely cured an aggravated case of ascites."

Arachis hypogea, (Ground nut.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 191. Said to possess aphrodisiac properties. "English Physician," by Nich. Culpepper, p. 85.

Aralia spinosa, (Prickly ash, Hercules club of the negroes.)—Ch. Mat. Med., II., 231; Fr. Elems., 20; Ell. Bot., 373; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 379; Coxe Am. Disp., 100; Shec.

Fl. Carol., 191. Used in lues venerea. The rattle-snake's master, par excellence of the negroes; they rely upon it almost exclusively as a remedy for the bite of serpents. I have been informed by one who possessed some local reputation as a leech, that he administered the bark of the root in substance; from him has been derived some information concerning plants used in domestic practice, and also those derived from the Indians. Merat says that it is employed in rheumatism, to allay pain caused by carious teeth, and in violent colics. "Probably to be preferred to any emetic yet discovered, among our native plants."

Archangelica triquinata, (*Angelica lucida* of some authors.)—Le. Mat. Med., L, 85; U. S. Disp., 98; Woodv. Med. Bot., 86, 35; Journ. de Pharm., 3, ser. 2, 124; Pe. Mat. Med. and Therap., II., 469; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 276; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. I., 297; Shec. Fl. Carol., 167. This possesses more aroma than any of our indigenous plants; used in spasmodic vomiting, flatulent colics and nervous head-aches; some say it is powerfully emmenagogue.

Argemone Mexicana, (Prickly Poppy.)—Me. & De. L., Dict. Univ. de Mat. Med. T. I, 395; Jour. de Pharmacie, XIV, 73; Bull. des. Sc. Med. de Ferus VIII, 210; De Cand. Essay, 116. The negroes of Senegal use a decoction of the root in Gonorrhœa. In Java, they employ it in inveterate cutaneous diseases, and as a caustic in Chancres. In the Indies, in Ophthalmia and Coup de Soleil. "The flowers are narcotic, and the seeds may be substituted for Ipecacuanha." See the Dict. de Mat. Med. A more careful examination of this plant might well repay the labor bestowed upon it.

Aristolochia Serpentaria, (Small or Virginia Snake Root.)—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 249; Ed. Mat. Med. and Therap. I., 280; Trous. & Pid. Mat. Med., I. 336; Le Mat. Med. I, 163; Fr. Elems., 520; Bell's Pract. Dict. Mat. Med., 420; Royle Mat. Med., 532; U. S. Disp. 658; Pe. Mat. Med. & Therap. I, 231; Journ. de Pharmacie, VI., 365; Jour. de Chimie, Med. T. VII., 493; Sydenham, Peechey's Trans. 4 Ed. 33; Ball. & Gar. 375; Cull. Mat. Med. II, 85; Bergii Mat. Med. II, 765; Mer. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. I., 415; Big. Am. Med. Bot. III., 82; Murray, App. Med. I., 348; Chap. Therap. and Mat. Med. II., 411; Lind. Hot Climates, 101, 254; Shec. Fl. Carol. 203; Lindley's Nat. Syst. of Bot., 206; Barton's Med. Bot. II., 51; Woodv. Med. Botany. Well known as a tonic and diaphoretic—of great value in the treatment of Typhus fever, in Chlorosis, atonic affections of intestinal canal; indicated where we wish to stimulate, and excite at the same time a free diaphoresis and diuresis. It promotes the cutaneous secretions in exanthematous diseases, where the eruptions are tardy. Used

very considerably among the negroes on the plantations. Its effects are increased by uniting with camphor.

Arum Tryphyllum, (Wake robin—Indian turnip.)—Chap. Therap. II, 41; Matson's Veg. Pract., 295. Thomson also in the Steam practice. Eb. Mat. Med. & Therap. II., 437; U. S. Disp. 123; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 78; Big. Am. Med. Bot. I., 52; Am. Jour. of Pharm. XV., 83; Thacher's U. S. Disp., Art. A triphyllum, 153; Cullen's Mat. Medica II., 211 and 554; Mer. de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. 1, 460; Coxe. Am. Disp., 121; Big Am. Med. Bot. I., 52; Schoepf. Mat. Med., 133; Op. Cit. Rush II., 30; Barton's Coll. to form. of Mat. Med., 29; Shec. Fl. Carol., 273; McCall in Phil. Med. Jour. II, 84; Cutler's Am. Acad. I., 487; Lind. Nat. Syst. of Bot., 364. "Milk in which the acrid principle of the *A. triphyllum* has been boiled, has been known to cure consumption!" De. Cand. cit. in Lind. In the Nat. Syst. Bot. p. 364. Lindley remarks of some of this class, "That the spadines disengage a sensible quantity of heat when they are about to open." Agardh, considers that the acrid principle, which notwithstanding its fugacity, has lately been obtained pure, is of great power as a stimulant. In corroboration, I would mention that I have produced vesication merely by placing a small portion of the stem of the *Arum Walteri*, in contact with the unbroken skin, both species are very irritating to the Fauces. The root sliced, used as an application for poison from the ivy. "In the chronic asthmatic affections of old people, it is a remedy of very considerable value." According to Dr. Thacher of approved efficacy in Rheumatism, and aphthous sore-throat.

Asarum Canadense, (Wild ginger.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 234; Fr. Elems. 220; Am. Jour. of Pharm. X., 186; Dict. Univ. des drogues simples, An., 1733; U. S. Disp., 125; Cull. Mat. Med. II., 473-553; Me. and De. L. Dict. Univ. de Mat. Med. t. I., 463; Big. Am. Med. Bot. I., 149; Schoepf. Mat. Med. 72, in op. cit. Barton's Coll. to Mat. Med. 26, 48; Coxe's Am. Disp. 368; Lind. Nat. Syst., 206. A stimulant and diaphoretic "applicable to similar cases with serpentaria." Used among the people as a substitute for ginger. A friend, who has employed it to some extent on his plantation, informs me that in large doses it is a never failing emetic. More than a teaspoonful of the root taken in warm water at a dose.

A. Virginicum, (Heart Snake Root.)—Fr. Elems. 219; Shec. Fl. Carol. 218. "As a stimulating diaphoretic, fully equal to the *aristolochia serpentaria*."

A. Arifolium.—Shec. Fl. Carol. see *A. Eucopium*, 217. An emetic and errhine, used in paralysis of mouth and tongue.

Asclepias tuberosa, (see *A. decumbens* of some authors; Pleurisy Root, Butterfly weed.)—Pe. Mat. Med. and Therap. II., 347;

Chap. Mat. Med. and Therap. 1, 351; U. S. Disp., 127; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 315; Eb. Mat. Med. II., 219; Ed. Bot. I., 326; Big. Am. Med. Bot. II, 65; Thacher's Disp. Art. A. tuberosus, 154; Bart. Med. Bot. 1, 244; Lind. Nat. Syst. 304; Am. Med. Record. III., 334; Chap. Therap. and Mat. Med., 389; Fr. Elems. 217; Bell's Pract. Dict. Mat. Med., 82; Cull. I., 6; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. 1, 467; Prodr. 458; An. 1810; Shec. Fl. Carol. 220; Bart. Coll. Mat. Med., 48; Lind. Nat. Syst., 304. Used in Dysentery, and as an eschacotic for fungous growths. Diaphoretic sudorific and purgative; "has the singular property of exciting general perspiration without increasing in any perceptible degree the heat of the body." (Lindley see A. decumbens.) Of some value in Rheumatism, Catarrh, subacute Pneumonia, and in Phthisis as a palliative. Dr. Macbride, experimented very largely with this plant.

Asclepias Verticillata, (Dwarf Milkweed.)—Domestic remedy in repute for bite of snakes. This is said to be very deservedly celebrated by those who have used it in the upper districts of South-Carolina.

Asparagus officinalis, (Grows wild on banks of Cooper River.)—U. S. Disp. 1230 App.; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 318, &c.

Aster tortifolius.—Used in domestic practice.

Baccharis halimifolia, (Sea Myrtle, Consumption weed.)—Shec. Fl. Carol, 256. This plant is of undoubted value and of very general use in domestic practice as a palliative and demulcent in consumption and cough. "The Bark is said to exude a Gum so much resembling honey, as to attract bees in great numbers." Shec. loc. cit.

Baptisia tinctoria, (Wild Indigo.)—Barton's Med. Bot. II., 57; U. S. Disp., 1231; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot. 153. In large doses a cathartic and emetic, roots and herbage possess antiseptic properties. Dr. Comstock, speaks highly of its efficacy in threatened or existing mortification—virtues reside in cortical part of the root. Eberle uses a decoction in aggravated cases of ulcerated Umbilicus; see "Diseases of children," p. 98.

Berberis canadensis, (Barberry.)—U. S. Disp., 1233 App.; Lind. Nat. Sys. Bot. 30; Shec. Fl. Carol, (see B. vulgaris,) 268. Domestic remedy for Jaundice. Root used as a yellow dye. The irritability of its stamens is very remarkable. It is said to have a singular effect upon wheat growing near it, turning the ears black for 50 or 100 yards around.

Bignonia capreolata.—Shec. Fl. Carol., 278, (see B. Setigera.) A detergent and alterative, very similar to sarsaparilla.

Buseus sempervirens, (Box.)—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 512; Le. I., 244; Bergii. Mat. Med. II., 799.

Cactus.—See *Opuntia*.

Callicarpa Americana, (French Mulberry.)—Dray. View. S. C., 62. Said to be useful in dropsical complaints.

Callitriche Verna, (Water chick weed.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 326. Domestic remedy in dropsy.

Caprifolium.—See *Lonicera*.

Catalpa Cordifolia, (Catalpa.)—U. S. Disp., 1240; Journ. Phil. Coll. Pharm. VI., 352; Shec. Fl. Carol., 276. See *Bryonia catalpa*. Decoction used by Japanese in Asthma.

Capsella Bursa pastoris.—See *Thlaspi* Le. Mat. Med. I., 243; Bergii. Mat. Med. II., 589; Me. & de L., Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 732.

Cassia chamaechrista, (Cassia.)—Me. & de L. Dict. Univ. de Mat. Med., t. II., 129. Leaves are purgative

C. Occidentalis.—Me & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 130; Marcgrave in his Hist. of Brazil, mentions it as a remedy against the poison of venomous animals, and in strangury. It is also useful as an application in inflammation of the anus, and erysipelatous eruptions. Merat. Loc. cit.

Castanea pumila, (Chinquapin.)—U. S. Disp., 189. Bark employed in the cure of intermittents, of no great value.

Ceanothus Americana, (New-Jersey Tea tree.)—Ferrein Mat. Med. III., 338; U. S. Disp., 1240 App.; Ell. Bot. 291; Boston Med. & Surg. Journ., 1835; Lind. Nat. Syst., 108; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 165. An astringent in gonorrhœal discharge. Mr. Tuomey informs me, that great use is made of it in domestic practice in Chesterfield district, S. C. An infusion of the leaves was employed during the Revolutionary War, as a substitute for tea. I have experimented with the green leaves, and obtained a liquor somewhat resembling common tea, both in color and taste. Referring to its antisiphilitic powers, Ferrien says, "Elle guerit aussi en moins de quinze jours les veneriens les plus invétérés." The Indians used it in diseases of this class.

Celtis occidentalis, (Sugar berry.)—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 170; Flore. Med. I., 90. A febrifuge.

Centaurea benedicta, (Blessed thistle.)—Trous. et Pid. Mat. Med. and Therap. t. I., 253; Thompson Steam Pract.; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 179; U. S. Disp. 196, Le I., 202; Pe II., 408; Woodv. Med. Bot. 34, t. 14; Ann. de Therap. An. 1843, 206; Bergii M. Med. I., 747; Me. and de L. dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 171; Used in Dyspepsia, chronic Diarrhœa and Gout. Woodv. loc cit. "It possesses marked tonic properties." A large dose of decoction is emetic. It is employed as a febrifuge, in dyspepsia, pleurisy and chronic peripneumony. Ed. & Vav. loc. cit.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, (Button Wood.)—Ell. Bot 187. Dray. View. S. C. 62; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 176; Shec. Fl. Carol. 376. Decoction used as a wash in palsy,

Elliott states that the inner bark of the root is frequently employed in obstinate coughs. loc. cit. sup. Mérat notices it as an anti-venereal.

Cerasus serotina, (Wild Cherry.)—(See *prunus* of some authors.) U. S. Disp., 576; Journ. Phil. Coll. Pharm. X., 197, and XIV., 27; Bell's Pract. Dict., 389; Eb. Mat. Med. & Therap., 300; Pe. Mat. Med. & Therap. II., 538; Le. II., 487. Phil. Trans. No. 418; Michaux N. Am. Sylv. II., 205; Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med., 273; Cull. M. Med. 288; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot. 147; Woodv. Med. Bot. (*P. laurocerasus*.) Leaves sedative and anti-spasmodic. Coughs. Angina Pectoris, &c. Adapted to dyspepsia with neuralgic symptoms. Dr. Eberle states that the cold infusion had the effect of reducing his pulse from 75 to 50 strokes in the minute.

Chenopodium botrys, (Worm Seed, Jerusalem Oak.)—Le. I., 235; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 304; U. S. Disp. 206; Bergii Mat. Med. I., 181; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 225; Shec. Fl. Carol. 388. An infusion administered in hysteria, chronic catarrhs and humoral asthma.

Chenop. album.—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 223; Phys. Med. Trans., Calcutta, II., p. 40. A sedative and diuretic. Hemorrhoids.

Chenop. anthelminticum, (Jerusalem oak.)—Eb. Mat. Med., 218; Pe. II., 274; Ell. Bot., I., 331; Chap. Therap. and Mat. Med., II., 71; Dray. View S. C., 65; Fr. Elems., 191; U. S. Dis., 206; Bart. Med. Bot., II., 183; Am. Journ. Pharm., V., 180; Bergii Mat. Med., t. I., 183. Well known as "one of the most efficient indigenous anthelmintics," adapted to the expulsion of lumbrici in children. It is employed on plantations to a considerable extent.

Chelone glabra, (Snake head.)—Mat. Veg. Pract., 215. Administered as an anthelmintic; in jaundice, hepatic disorders and constipation.

Chemaphila maculata.—(The *C. mac.* and *Pyrola maculata* have been sometimes confounded, and the references apply to either, both commonly called Pipsissewa, Winter-green.)—Chap. Therap. and Mat. Med., I., 313; Eb. Mat. Med., II., 321; Ell. Bot., 505; Eat. Man. Bot., 240; Bell's Pract. Dict., 128; Mitchell's Inaug. Thesis, 1803; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 320; Pe. Mat. Med., II., 380; U. S. Disp., 208; Bart. Coll. to form. Mat. Med., pt. II., 21; 3d Ed. Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 219. A diuretic—root and leaves used as a wash for sores and ulcers. It has been successfully administered in ascites, in acute rheumatism, and in various intermittent disorders, and is useful in a variety of cases of gravel, strangury and hæmaturia. The Indians regarded it as of universal efficacy—loc. cit.

Chionanthus virginica, (Fringe tree.)—Ell. Bot., 6. An infusion of the root given in long standing intermittents.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, (One-eyed daisy.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 394; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 271; Nouv. Jour. de Med., V., 208. Administered in leucorrhoea.

Cicuta maculata, (Hemlock.)—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 282; Big. Am. Med. Bot., I., 125; Schoepf. Mat. Med., 36—in op. cit.; Bart. Coll. to form. of Mat. Med., 18, 46; Stockbridge New Eng. Journ., III., 334; Mitchell, Ely & Muhlenberg Med. Repos., XVII., 303. This plant has repeatedly occasioned the death of those mistaking it for others. It is a narcotic poison, used as a substitute for conium. The vegetable acids, lemon juice and vinegar, neutralize its effects. Strong tea and coffee are the best antidotes for the stupor which follows its employment.

Clematis crispa.—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 311; Shec. Fl. Carol., 418. A dangerous vegetable caustic, acting as a substitute for cantharides; also applied to rheumatic limbs, paralysis and gout. See *C. vitalba*.

Collinsonia scabra, (Rough-leaved collinsonia.)—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 364. Possessed of properties analogous to the *C. canadensis*. Tonic astringent and diuretic; the latter, says Merat, has some reputation in dropsy of the ovaries, catarrh, and inflammation of the bladder. ("Catarrh de la vessie.")

Commelina communis.—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 372.

Convolvulus panduratus, (Wild Potato vine.)—Barton's Coll., pt. II., 49; U. S. Disp., 269; Ell. Bot., I., 254; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 409; Coxe Am. Disp., 226; Lindley's Nat. Syst. Bot., 231; Bart. Med. Bot., I., 252. Used as a substitute for jalap. Diuretic. In the form of infusion, said to be very serviceable in calculous complaints. See the investigations of Dr. Harris.

C. battatus.—See Shec. Fl. Carol., 434.

Cornus florida, (Dog-wood.)—Eb. Mat. Med., 303; Chap. Therap. and Mat. Med., II., 438; Ell. Bot., I., 208; Dray. S. C., 63; Bell's Pract. Dict., 152; Pe. Mat. Med., II., 753; U. S. Dis., 277; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 197; Am. Jour. Pharm., VII., 114; Royle Mat. Med., 422; Ball. & Gar., 310; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. IV., 436; Big. Am. Med. Bot., II., 73; Shec. Fl. Carol., 449; Walker's Inaug. Dis. Phil., 1803; Bart. Coll. Mat. Med., 12; Thacher's Disp., 203; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 49; Fr. Elems. Possessing properties very nearly allied to those of cinchona. In intermittents, one of the most useful of our indigenous plants; generally given in conjunction with a few drops of laudanum. It has, also, some antiseptic powers.

Cornus stricta.—Shec. Fl. Carol., 449.

Cratagus crus-galli.—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 460.

Cyrilla racemiflora.—Ell. Bot., I., 295. Used as a styptic, and applied to ulcers, where the indication is to cicatrize them.

Cucurbita lagenaria, (Gourd, Calabash.)—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 563; Le. Mat. Med., I., 379; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 492. An infusion in inflammation of the urinary passages.

Cupressus distycha, (Cypress.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 481.

Cuscuta americana, (Love vine.)—Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 527, in op. cit.; Flore Med. des Antilles, II., 334; Shec. Fl. Carol., 485. Imparts a yellow dye to cloths. Said to be laxative and hydragogue.

Datura stramonium, (Jamestown weed, Thorn apple.)—Trous. et Pid. Traite de Therap. et de Mat. Med., t. I., 230; Jour. Univ. des Sc. Med., t., 46, 227; Orfila Traite de Toxicol.; Ell. Bot., 276; Dray. S. C., 63; Edinb. Med. and Surg. Journ., VII. and VIII., an. 1812; Trans. Med. Chirur. Soc. Edinb., I., 285; Archives generales de Medecine, t. 14, 373; Med. Chi. Trans. London, VII., ann. 1806; Bell's Pract. Dict., 434; Eb. Mat. Med., II., 80; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 438; Pe. Mat. Med., II., 309; Fr. Elems., 460; U. S. Dis., 688; Watson's Prat. Physic, 197; DeCand. Phys. Veg., I., 354; Bayle. Bibl. Therap., t. II.; Big. Am. Med. Bot., I., 17; Woodv. Med. Bot., 197, 74; Traite de Chimie., VI., 319; Paris Pharm.; Barton's Essay, Form. Mat. Med., 48; New Eng. Med. and Surg. Journ., IV., 226; Med. Chirur. Trans., VII., 2; Ball. & Gar., 346; Cull. Mat. Med., II., 281; Bergii Mat. Med., I., 122; Mer. & DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 593; Bull. des Sc. Med. Ferusac, XI., 197; Ludenstolpe "De Venenis," 531, in Op. cit.; Sauvage's Nosol., II., 430; Greding in Ludwig's "Adversaria," I., 345; Murray App. Med., I., 670; Fowler in Med. Com., V., 161; Adhelius cit. in Med. Com. Phil. Trans. Abr., VI., 53; Rush in Phil. Trans., I., 384; Schoepf. Mat. Med., 24; Wedinburg in Med. Comment., III., 18; Beverly's Hist. Virg., 121; Med. and Phys. Jour., XXV. XXVI.; Cooper in Caldwell's Theses, vol. I; cit. in Big. Am. Med. Bot.; Shec. Fl. Carol., 497; New-York Med. Repos., II., 27; Lind. Nat. Syst., 294. "Used in epilepsy, and mania without fever." Lind. loc. cit.—A well known narcotic and antispasmodic, employed in asthma, mania, epilepsy, chorea, tetanus, and palsy. Eberle states that the results of his trials with it in rheumatism were exceedingly flattering. He used it in cases of sciatica with entire success; also, not without benefit in dysmenorrhoea. An ointment made of the leaves affords relief when applied to painful and irritable ulcers and hemorrhoidal tumours.

Daucus carota.—Woodv. Med. Bot. Royle. M. Med., 401, 416. Antiseptic and diuretic, applied in the form of a ca-

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taplasm to ill conditioned ulcers, and in anasarcous swellings of lower extremities, in suppression of urine and painful micturition. See also Eberle on "Diseases of Children," p. 110.

Daucus pusillus.—Bell's Pract. Dict., 162; Eb. Mat. Med. & Therap. II., 318. Seeds recommended as a diuretic in cases of gravel and suppression of urine.

Diospyros virginiana, (Persimmon).—U. S. Disp., 302; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 135; Am. Journ. Med. &c. N. S., IV., 297; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 657; Coxe's Am. Disp., 259; Ann. Chim. de Montp. XXIV., 274; Shec. Fl. Carol., 510; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 227. It imparts a black dye; an astringent and styptic, bark used in intermittent fevers, and as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats. The unripe fruit has been employed advantageously in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, and uterine hemorrhage.

Discopleura cappillacea, (Bishop weed).—Shec. Fl. Carol. 136. See Ammi Magus.

Drosera rotundifolia, (Sun dew).—Shec. Fl. Carol., 519; Me. & De. Lens. Dict. De Mat. Med., t. II., 690. Some of this genera are acrid and corrosive.

Echites difformis.—Me. & de Lens. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. III., 51. Used as a wash for freckles with milk; juice sufficiently caustic to destroy warts and scirrhus excrescences; any portion of the plant will coagulate milk.

Evigeron canadense, (Colt's tail).—Matson's Veg. Pract., 368; Royle's Mat. Med., 447; U. S. Disp., 316; Me. & de Le. Dict., de Mat. Med., t. III., 140; Journ. de Bot. IV., 48; et. des Pharm. 214; Coxe. Am Disp., 268. A stimulant, tonic, and diuretic, in high estimation among the steam practitioners as a remedy for dysentery, the herb steeped in hot water, and a tea cup full of the infusion given every two hours; when chewed it relieves cholera morbus. From the observations of Dr. De Puz, (quoted in U. S. Disp.,) it has been found useful in dropsical complaints and diarrhoea.

E. Pusillum.—U. S. Disp. 316.

E. Philadelphicum.—Shec. Fl. Carol., 537; Royle Mat. Med., 447; Barton. 1, 234; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 253. A diuretic, in repute as a remedy in calculus, and Nephritic diseases; it has been employed with advantage in dropsy, and by Dr. Wistar, is recommended in hydrothorax, complicated with gout.

Eryngium aquaticum, (*E. Yuccifolium* of some Bot, Button snake root).—Barton's Collections, Ell. Bot., 1, 343; Fr. Elems., 280; U. S. Disp., 318; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. III., 145; Coxe. Am. Disp., 268; Shec. Fl. Carol. Art., "Button snake root," 310, 545. The root when chewed, sensibly excites a flow of saliva; decoction is diaphoretic expectorant, and sometimes emetic. Elliott says it is preferred by some physicians,

to the Seneca snake root. Dr. McBride introduced this into popular practice in St. John's, where it is used to some extent.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, (Thoroughwort, Bone-set.)—Chap. Therap. I., 387, and II., 435; Ell. Bot. II., 303; Pe. Mat. Med., 389; Fr. Elems., 216; Eb. Mat. Med. II., 216; Bell's Pract. Diet. 197; Royle Mat. Med., 445; U. S. Disp., 319; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 197; Big. Am. Med. Bot., 1, 34; Thacher's Am. Disp., 217; Am. Med. Record. III., 331; Barton's Essay to M. Med., 28; Ball. & Gar. M. Med. 315; Schoepf. M. Med., 121; Guthrie in Annal. Med. III., 403. Anderson's Inaugural Thesis, Me. & de L. Diet., de Mat. Med., t. III., 177; Coxé's Am. Disp., 271; Shee. Fl. Carol., 549; Barton's Med. Bot. II., 133; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 253. Very extensively used among the negroes on the plantations as a tonic and febrifuge; it is emetic, sudorific and diaphoretic; repeatedly prescribed with advantage in rheumatism, dropsy, and in the influenza, which prevailed at the North, and which was described by Dr. Rush; from its action on the capillaries it has been recommended in chronic cutaneous affections, and has been found efficacious in typhoid, and in yellow fever.

Eup. purpureum, (Purple Thoroughwort.)—U. S. Disp., 319, Me. & de L. Diet. de Mat. Med., t. III., 177; one of the popular remedies for calculus.

Eup. verbenaefolium.—U. S. Disp., 320. Tonic, diaphoretic diuretic and aperient; see Dr. Jones' experiments—a popular remedy in intermittents.

Eup. rotundifolium.—Me. & de L. Diet. de Mat. Med. t. III., 177; Jour. Gen. de Med., XXXVI., III. See Dr. Michell's Letter. Infusion said to be useful in consumption.

Euphorbia carollata, (Wild Hippo.)—Bell's Pract. Diet., 199; U. S. Disp., 321; Fr. Elems., 82; Am. Journ. Med. Sc. XI., 22; Big. Am. Med. Bot. III., 119; Royle Mat. Med., 542; Me. & de L. Diet. de Mat. Med., t. III., 179; Clayton Phil. Trans., Abr. VII., 331; Zollickoffer Mat. Med., 1819; Cit. in Bart. loc. sup.; Coxé's Am. Disp., 272; said to resemble in its effects the *E. ipecacuanha*—emetic diaphoretic and cathartic. The contused root, according to the experiments of Dr. Zollickoffer, will excite inflammation and vesication. Of the root in powder, 15 grains will produce emesis. "Combined with opium and the sulphate of potass, an excellent diaphoretic in dropsy." Dr. McKean, says 12 grains of root has double the purgative power of an equal quantity of Jalap. See Diet. Mat. Med. Loc. cit.

Euphorbia maculata.—Me. & de L. Diet., de Mat. Med. t. III., 184; Ainslie Mat. Ind. II., 76. Juice employed with great efficacy in clearing the cornea of the spots and pellicles, (les pellicules,) following small pox. Mérat says the ancients recom-

mended the Euphorbiaceæ in diseases of the eye. Dict. de Mat. Med.

Fagus sylvatica, (Beech.)—Shec. Fl. Carol., 559.

Gelseminum sempervirens, (Jessamine.)—Ell. Bot. 312, Med. Note. Flowers and root are narcotic; a spirituous tincture of the root has been used successfully in Rheumatism.

Gentiana ochroleuca.—Ell. Bot., 340.

G. catesbæil, (Sampson's Snake root.)—Bell's Pract. Dict. 218; U. S. Disp., 348; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. III., 361; Coxe's Am. Disp., 304; Big. Am. Med. Bot. II., 138; (Sampson Snake Root,) an excellent bitter tonic used with decided advantage in pneumonia and dyspepsia. Dr. McBride found it very invigorating to the stomach. A popular remedy on the plantations.

Geranium maculatum, (Crane's Bill.)—Bell's Pract. Dict., 218; Eb. Mat. Med. I., 382; Big. Am. Med. Bot. I., 89. Thacher's Am. Disp., 224; U. S. Disp., 350; Royle Mat. Med., 573; Bart. Med. Bot. I., 149; Pe. Mat. Med. and Therap. II., 751; Am. Jour. Pharm. IV., 90; Jour. Phil. Coll. Pharm. I., 171; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 135; Schoepf. Mat. Med., 107; Bart. Coll. 7; Cutler Mem. Amer. Acad. I., 469; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. III., 369; Coxe's Am. Disp., 304; Jour. de Pharm. XIII., 287; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 137. A strong astringent adapted to passive hemorrhages, chronic diarrhœa, and cholera infantum. It is injected in cases of gleet and leucorrhœa, and used as a wash for old ulcers. Bigelow speaks of it as a powerful astringent, and recommends it as a substitute for the imported and more expensive articles of that class.

Guaphalium polycephalum, (Cat foot, Life everlasting.)—Matsons' Veg. Pract., p. 275; U. S. Disp., 1258. "Probably possesses little medical virtue," a popular remedy in hemorrhagic affection, and as a fomentation, in bruises and languid tumours. Infusion employed by steam practitioners in fever, influenza, fluor albus and consumption.

Gosypium herbaceum, (Cotton.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 558; U. S. D. 357; Med. and Surg. Journ. XIII., 215, An. 1828; London Med. Gazette, Nov. 8th, 1839; West. Journ. Med. & Surg. Aug., 1840; Royle's Illustrations, 84, & Mat. Med. 288; Me. & De L. Dict. de M. Med. art. G. herbaceum, t. III., 409; Marcgraves Braz., 60; Dict. de Sc. Nat. XXXIV., 15. See Me. et de L. for references. Decoction of flowers used as an emollient in diseases of the urinary organs. In Brazil the leaves are employed against the bite of scorpions and vipers, and, macerated in vinegar, are applied to the head in hemicrania. Dict. de Mat. Med. loc. cit.

Gonolobus macrophyllus. Ell. Bot. I., 328; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. III., 409; Ann. du Museum, XIV., 464;

Mérat says, "Cette apocynée des états—unis passe pour fournir le suc avec lequel les sauvages de ce pays empoisonnent leurs fleches." One of the substitutes for colocynth.

Hamamelis virginica, (Witch hazle.)—Matson's Veg. Pract. 201; U. S. Disp. 1258, App.; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. III., 452; Coxe's Am. Disp. 310. A sedative and discutient in painful tumours, derived from the Indians—decoction used as a wash in hemorrhoidal affections and ophthalmia. The steam practitioners employ it as an injection in irritable hemorrhoids, and during the bearing down pains of women.

Helonias dioica, (Common, Blazing star.)—Matson's Veg. Practice, 218; Ell. Bot. I., 423; Lind. Nat. Syst. 348; De Cand & Duby, 473, An. 1828. Infusion anthelmintic. Tincture tonic. Prof. Ives recommends it as efficient in checking nausea and vomiting. The Indian women employed this plant in preventing abortion, and it is used by the steam practitioners for debility of digestive organs, in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of powder in warm water three times a day. It relieves coughs when chewed.

H. erythrosperma, (Fly poison.)—Ell. Bot. 421. "A narcotic poison, employed in some families to destroy the house fly. Bulbs are triturated and mixed with molasses. The flies unless swept in the fire or otherwise destroyed, revive in the course of twenty-four hours."

Heuchera americana, (Alum root.)—Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot. 163; Bart. II., 162; "powerful astringent."

Hibiscus moscheutos, (Marsh mallow.)—Bergii Mat. Med. II., 629.

Hopea tinctoria. Ell. Bot. II., 177. Its leaves afford a yellow dye.

Humulus lupulus. Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 185; Chap. Therap. & Mat. Med. I., 348, and II., 455. Eb. Mat. Med. II., 55; U. S. Disp., 374; Big. Am. Med. Bot. III., 163; Freake Med. and Phys. Journ. XIII., 432; Thompson's London Disp., 200; Bigsby's Lond. Med. Repos. V. 97; Bryorly's Inaug. Diss. Philad. An. 1803. Ives in Silliman's Journ. II., 302; cit in Big.

Hydrocotyle umbellata. Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. III., 560. Employed with great efficacy in Brazil against hypochondriacism. According to one author, the root is so valuable in diseases of the kidneys, as not to be replaced by any other medicines; emetic, diuretic, and vulnerary. I see no mention made of it in the English or American Mat. Meds.

Hypericum sarothra, (Pine weed, Orange grass.)—(See sarothra gentianoides of Mich.) Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 226; Journ. de Med. LXXX., 360. Employed as an aperient in inflammatory affections.

Ilex cassena, (of Ell. See *I. vomitoria* of some authors, Cas.

sena.)—Ell. II., 680 ; U. S. Disp. 1263, App. ; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. III., 591 ; see I. vom. A decoction from the leaves, called the Black drink, was employed by the Indians ; it is a mild emetic. The Dict. Mat. Med. says it is powerfully diuretic, used in calculus, nephritic diseases and gout. There may be some doubt about the identity of the plant.

I. opaca. U. S. Disp. 1263, App.

Impatiens noli tangere. U. S. Disp. 1264. A dangerous plant possessed of acrid properties ; when taken internally it acts as an emetic, cathartic and diuretic.

Indigophera caroliniana. Not inferior says Nuttall to the cultivated indigo.

Ipomea nil, (Convolvulus of some botanists.)—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 409. Root employed as a purgative by the ancients.

Iris versicolor, (Blue flag.)—U. S. Disp. 405 ; Coxe's Am. Disp. 354 ; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot. 333 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. 155 ; Bartram's Travels, 451 ; Cutler Mem. Am. Acad. 405, 6, cit in Big. Ell. Bot. I., 45 ; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. III., 659. Of decided diuretic powers, the base of a popular and valuable receipt for dropsy. See Fr. Elems., 279. Dr. McBride held it in high estimation, and extended the use of it in St. John's. It was one of the remedies derived from the Indians.

Juniperus virginiana, (Cedar.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 184 ; Fr. Elems. 195 ; U. S. Disp., 413 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. III., 49 ; Dict. de Mat. Med. t. III., 698 ; Michaux's N. Amer. Sylvia. III., 221 ; Am. Journ. Pharm. XIV., 235 ; Thacher's Disp. 247 ; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot. 316. It exerts effects similar to those of savin. Leaves have been successfully employed as an emmenagogue, and as a stimulant and diaphoretic in rheumatism. Big. loc. cit. The cedar apple possesses anthelmintic properties.

Kalmia latifolia, (Calico bush.)—Drayton's View. S. C. 69 ; U. S. Disp., 1269 ; Ell. Bot. I., 481 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. I., 133 ; Kalm's Travels I., 335 ; Bart. Coll. to Mat. Med. I., 18, 48 and II., 26 ; Thacher's Disp., 247 ; Thomas' Inaugural Diss. cit. in Big.

Lactuca elongata, (Wild lettuce.)—U. S. Disp., 421 ; Annuaire de Therap. An. 1843 ; Woodv. Med. Bot. 75, 31 ; see *L. virosa* op. cit. Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 10. Similar in properties to *L. virosa*.

Laurus benzoin, (Spice bush.)—Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 201 ; U. S. Disp., 1233 ; Bart., 295. Used in intermittent fever. A highly aromatic shrub.

L. Sassafras, (Sassafras.)—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 341 ; U. S. Disp., 640 ; Dray. View. S. C., 68 ; Bell's Pract. Dic., 411 ; Eb. Mat. Med. II., 230 ; Royle Mat. Med., 518 ; Pe. Mat. Med. & Therap. II., 253 ; Cull. Mat. Med. II., 200 and 579 ; Big. Am.

Med. Bot. II., 142; Murray's App. IV., 535; Kalm's Travels II.; Hoffman's Obs. Phys. Chem., 31; Clayton's Phil. Trans. VIII., 332; Bremane "sassafrasologia" in 1627, cit in Big.; Woodv. Med. Bot. "Diaphoretic and diuretic in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases." The pith of the young branches, according to Eberle, contains a great deal of mucilage. "An exceedingly good application in acute ophthalmia, and no less useful as a demulcent in catarrhal and dysenteric affections." Alibert speaks highly of it both in rheumatism and gout.

Liatris scariosa. U. S. Disp. 1273, App. Employed in gonorrhœa and as a gargle in sore throat.

L. Spicata. U. S. Disp., 1272. One of the rattlesnake masters, Dr. Barton, said that all the tuberous rooted species of *liatris*, were active plants. Loc. cit.

L. Squarrosa. U. S. Disp. 1273; Journ. de Chimie Medicale V., 419; "y sont usitees contre la morsure des serpens." Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 97.

Liquidambar styraciflua, (Sweet gum.)—Pe. Mat. Med. & Therap. II., 184; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 303; U. S. Disp 273; Journ. Phil. Coll. Pharm. VI., 190; Royle Mat. Med., 562; Bergii M. M. II., 798.

Liriodendron tulipifera, (Tulip tree.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 743; Eb. Mat. Med. I., 308; U. S. Disp., 432; Rush in Trans. Coll. Phy. Phil. An. 1798; Carey's Am. Museum XII.; Barton's Essay form Mat. Med., 14; Thacher's Disp.: Big. Am. Med. Bot. II., 107; Bart. Med. Bot. I., 92; Journ. Phil. Coll. Pharm. III., 5; Ball and Gar. Mat. Med. 190; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 130; Annal de Chimie t. LXXX., 215; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot. Younger Michaux on Forrest trees N. Am. Clayton's Phil. Trans. VIII., 332; Roger's Inaug. Diss. 1802. One of the most valuable of the substitutes for Peruvian bark. It is tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic. It has been much recommended in chronic rheumatism and gout; according to Thacher, acts with great advantage in the advanced stages of dysentery, and Dr. Young says that in all the Mat. Medica, he does not know of a more certain, speedy, and effectual remedy for hysteria.

Lobelia cardinalis, (Cardinal flower.)—U. S. Disp. 436; Ell. Bot. I., 268; Drayton's View. S. C. 77; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med t. IV., 137; De Candolle's Essay, 189; Journ. de Pharm. III., 470; Bart. Med. Bot. II., 180; Lind. Nat. Syst. 236. This plant was used by the Indians as an anthelmintic. Merat says it is employed as a poison by the negroes at the Cape of Good Hope.

Lonicera sempervirens, (Wood-vine.—*L. caprefolium* of some Bot.) Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 143. It is not

much used in medicine, but the syrup from the leaves, is given in asthma, and as a gargle in angina tonsillaris.

Lycopus angustifolius, (L. Europeus of Eaton.)—(Water horehound.) U. S. Disp., 437; Ell. Bot., 25; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. II., 168; see L. Europ. & L. Virginicus, also Matson's Veg. Practice, 250. Used by the vegetable practitioners in diarrhœa, atonic conditions of the digestive organs, and as a cleansing wash for sores. It has been highly spoken of, on the continent of Europe, in intermittent fevers. These plants should be experimented with more carefully. The L. Virginicus imparts a black color to linen, wollen and silk. It has been used by some with great success in internal hemorrhage, (see the Dict. de Mat. Med. and U. S. Disp.,) and in phthisis it lessens the force of the circulation.

Ludwigia alternifolia.—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 154. Mérat says that in America, a decoction of the root is employed as an unfailing emetic. Dict. de Mat. Med., Loc. cit.

Magnolia glauca, (Bay.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 733; U. S. Disp., 442; Big. Am. Med. Bot. II., 67; Bart. Med. Bot. I., 77; Michaux N. Am. Sylvia II., 8; Royle Mat. Med., 248; Ball. & Gar., 189, Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. IV., 193; Kalm's Travels, I., 205; Marshall Arbus, 83; Humphries Med. Comment. XVIII.: Bart. Essay to Mat. Med., 46; Price's Inaug. Diss. Phil. 1812; Cit. in Big. Am. Med. Bot.; "bark of root an excellent tonic;" Lind. Nat. System, Bot. 16. Berries are of considerable value in domestic practice for the cure of rheumatism. This tree is supposed by many to prevent the water of bays and galls, from generating Malaria. It certainly seems that the water is much clearer in which the Bay tree grows.*

* In that old work on Herbs, (of which we have seen but one copy and that not dated,) entitled the "English Physician, by Nick Culpepper, gent, student in Physic and Astrology;" we have met with a great deal concerning the employment of herbs in medicine; but, from the absence of botanical terms it is impossible to ascertain in many cases what species are intended. In order to show the surprisingly superstitious credence, then placed upon the influence of Astrology, in determining the virtues of, and the times proper for gathering plants, and also the diversity of qualities attributed to them, we will extract a portion of what Culpepper says of the "Bay Tree," "*government and virtues.*" That it is a tree of the sun, and under the celestial sign, Leo, and resisteth witchcraft very potently, as also all the evils old Saturn can do to the body of man, and they are not a few; for it is the speech of one, and I am mistaken if it were not Mezzaldus, that neither witch nor devil, thunder nor lightning, will hurt a man in the place where a Bay tree is. Galen said, that the leaves or bark do dry and heal very much, and the berries more than the leaves; the bark of the root is less sharp and hot, but more bitter, and hath some astriction withal, whereby it is effectual to break the stone, and good to open obstructions of the liver, spleen, and other inward parts, which bring the dropsy, jaundice, &c. The berries are very effectual against all poison of venomous creatures, and the sting of wasps and bees; as also against the pestilence and other infectious diseases, and therefore put into sundry treacles for the purpose. They likewise procure women's courses, and seven of them given to woman in sore travel of child-birth,

Mag. grandiflora.—U. S. Disp., 412; Pe. Mat. Med. & Therap. II., 734; Am. Journ. Pharm. XIV., 95; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 193. "In Mexico, the seeds are employed with success in paralysis." Dict. de Mat. Med. Loc. cit.

Marrubium vulgare.—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 273; Trous. et. Pid. Traité de Therap. 308; Watson's Pract. Physic., 332, and 118; Royle Mat. Med., 470; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 284; Le. Mat. Med. II., 89; Matson's Veg. Pract.; U. S. Disp. 452; Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med., 358; Cull. M. Med. II., 154. Bergii. Mat. Med. II., 558; Woodv. Med. Bot. Leaves tonic and laxative, in asthma, hysteria, and menorrhagic diseases. Ed. & Vav., cite it as a remedy in catarrhs, peripneumonies and phthisis.

Maranta arundinacia.—U. S. Disp., 449; Royle Mat. Med., 585; Bell's Pract. Dict. 48.

Maruta cotula, (see Anthemis of some Bots., Wild Chamomile.)—Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 263; U. S. Disp., 278; Bergii Mat. Med., t. 1, 741; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. 1, 741; Shec. Fl. Carol., 171. A substitute for chamomile, (and Mérat says for assafœtida,) given in numerous diseases; one of our domestic remedies. It also possesses anti-hysterical virtues, and is recommended in rebellious bilious fevers.

Melia azedarach, (Pride of India.)—Mérat & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 290; U. S. Disp. 135; Ell. Bot. 475; Chap. Therap. II., 70; Bell's Pract. Dict., 87; Royle Mat. Med., 308; Eb. Mat. Med., 207; Fr. Elems. pt. 1st. Archives Générales de Méd., XVII., 112; Lindley's Nat. Syst. 102; an active vermifuge. Barton considered it our most active anthelmintic; it is also a febrifuge, adapted to verminous fevers, where no worms are voided. Thacher states that the pulp of the berry has been employed with success as an ointment in Tinea capitis. Mérat mentions well authenticated cases of poisoning from eating the berries in very large quantities; Dict. de Mat. Med. loc. cit.

do cause a speedy delivery, and expel the after-birth, and therefore not to be taken by such as have not gone their time, lest they procure abortion or cause labor too soon. They wonderfully help all cold and rheumatic distillations from the brain, to the eyes, lungs, or other parts, and being made into an Electuary with honey, do help the consumption, old coughs, shortness of breath, and thin Rheums, as also the Megrin. They mightily expel the wind and provoke urines, help the mother and kill the worms. The leaves also work the like effects; a bath of the decoction of the leaves and berries, is singularly good for women to sit in, that are troubled with the mother, or the diseases thereof, or the stoppings of their courses, or for the diseases of the bladder, pains in the bowels by wind, and stopping of urine; a decoction &c., settleth the palate of the mouth in its place. The oil made of the berries is very comfortable—all cold griefs of the joints, nerves, arteri's, stomach, belly, or womb, and helpeth palsies, convulsions, cramps, aches, tremblings, and numbness in any part, weariness also, and pains that come by sore traveling * * * pains in the ears are also cured by dropping in some of the oil, or by receiving into the ears, the fume of the decoction of the berries through a funnel. It takes away the marks of bruises; it helpeth also the itch, scabs and weals in the skin."

Melothria pendula, (Creeping cucumber.)—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 322; Journ. de Chimie Med. III., 498. Employed as a purgative, some say of a very drastic nature.

Mentha tenius, (Am. spear mint.)—Matson's Veg. Pract. 286. Said by Culpepper to be an aphrodisiac. "English physician," 214; see *magnolia glauca*. loc. sup. Dr. Thompson says it is a specific in allaying vomiting and nausea.

Mitchella repens, (*Mitchella*, partridge berry.)—Ell. Bot. Med. Note, 199. An infusion of the stems and leaves, used in dysuria. Its diuretic powers are not great. Op. cit.

Monarda punctata, (Dotted monarda. *Origanum*.) Chap. Therap. II., 302; Ell. Bot. 30; U. S. Disp., 462; Am. Med. Record. II., 496; Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med. 360; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med.; a stimulant, carminative and highly aromatic plant. t. IV., 444; Bull. des sc. Med. de Ferus. XI., 302; very aromatic. A popular emmenagogue. Chapman mentions a case of long standing deafness, cured by the oil poured into the ear. It is used in allaying nausea and vomiting, in bilious fever. See Dict. de Mat. Med.

Morus alba, (White mulberry.)—Bell's Pract. Dict. 319; U. S. Disp. 463. Bark a purgative vermifuge. Its properties are not very marked.

M. rubra. U. S. Disp. 463.

Myrica cerifera, (Swamp Myrtle.)—Ell. Bot. II., 678; Matson's Veg. Pract. 198; U. S. Disp., 200; Pe. Mat. Med., 786; Big Am. Med. Bot., III., 32; Am. Journ. Med. Sci., II., 313; Bergii Mat. Medica II., 541; Nicholson's Journ. IV., 187, 129; Kalm's Travels 1, 129; Dana in Silliman's Jour. 1; Thacher Disp., 288; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 531; De Candolle's Essay, 272; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 180. The powdered root of this plant is used to some extent by the Vegetable practitioners as an astringent in scarlet fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and as a valuable gargle in sore-throat. The powdered bark of root, according to Dr. Dana, proved powerfully sternutatory. From the berries a wax is obtained, which possibly may be made a source of profit.

Nabalus (*Prenanthes alba*, Ell., (commonly called gall of the earth.)—Root excessively bitter; used in domestic practice as a tonic.

Napeta cataria, (Catnip.)—Matson's Veg. Pract., Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 276; U. S. Disp., 191; Le. Mat. Med. II., 130; Bergii Mat. Med. II., 540; Me & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 592. This is a stimulant tonic, employed, as a popular remedy in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, the flatulent colic of infants, &c. Leaves, if chewed, are said to relieve toothache. It is not spoken very highly of by the Dispensatory, said to be employed with success in hydrophobia.

Nymphaea odorata, (White Pond Lily.)—Mat. Veg. Pract., 201; Thompson's Steam Pract.; U. S. Disp., 1280; Big. Am. Med. Bot., 132; Cutler's Am. Trans. 1, 456; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. IV., 643; Bull. des Sc. Med. de Férusac III., 74. "An antiaphrodisiac" root possesses a high degree of astringency, it is a popular remedy in bowel complaints, and as an injection in gleet, fluor albus, &c. It also forms an excellent poultice for ulcers. Dr. Thompson employed this plant in the steam practice. Matson says it is useful as a gargle in sore-throats.

Oenothera biennis, (Scabish.)—U. S. Disp., 1281; Journ. Phil. Coll. Pharm. IV., 292; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot.; "root eatable," Lindley. Dr. Griffith found a decoction of service in eruptive complaints, especially tetter; loc. cit.

Orchis flava, (Yellow orchis.)—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. V., 92. An aphrodisiac mentioned by Culpepper "English physician," p. 236. Mérat says it has been so regarded in Arabia also. Dict. Loc. cit.; species not well identified.

Orobanch Americana.—U. S. Disp., 1282. Thought to be serviceable in cancer!

Opuntia (see *Cactus* of some Bot.) *cactus*, (Prickly pear.)—Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med. t. 11, 6; Shec. Fl. Carol. 319; see *C. cochinelifer*.

Orontium aquaticum, (Golden club.)—Lind. Nat. Syst., 364. "Seeds are acrid, but become eatable by roasting."

Oxalis violacea, (Wood sorrel.)—U. S. Disp., 12.

Physalis pubescens.—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. V., 296; Journal de Chim. Med. VI., 210. It is supposed that the species bearing this name in Europe and America are different. The former is interesting.

Phytolacca decandria, (Poke berry.)—U. S. Disp., 537; Bell's Pract. Dic., 355; Big. Am. Med. Bot. 1, 35; Bart. Med. Bot. II., 213; Am. Jour. Pharm. XV., 169; Murray App. Med. IV., 335; Kalm's Travels in N. Am. 1, 197; Graffenreid Mem. Berne III., 185; Schoepf M. Med., 71; Browne Hist. Jamaica, 232; Amoen Acad. IV.; Miller's Dict., art. Phyt., Sprengel Diss. cir. ven., 24; Beckman com. 1774, 9; Allioni Flor. Ped. II., 132; Franklin's Works, I.; Cutler Mem. Am. Acad. 1, 447; Rush 1, 259; Thacher's Disp., 300; Shultz Inaug. Thesis; N. Am. Journ. VI.; Journal de Med. de Corvisart Leroux, XVI., 137; An. de Chim. LXII., 71; cit in Big.; Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med., V., 298; Coxe Am. Disp., 456; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 210. The uses of this plant are well known; a remedy for chronic and syphilitic rheumatism—serviceable in ill conditioned ulcers, pulverised root an emetic; according to De Candolle, a powerful purgative—a strong infusion has been found efficacious in piles. Dr. Wood recommends an ointment in psora and tinea capitis, and a decoction of the berries in scrofula.

Pinus taeda.—Pe. II., 161 ; U. S. Disp., 709.

P. palustris, (Long leaved pine.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 167 ; Bell's Dict., 359 ; U. S. Disp., 709 ; Ball. & Gar. M. Med., 399 ; Royle Mat. Med. 564.

Plantago major, (Plantain.)—Le. Mat. Med. II., 232 ; U. S. Disp., 1289, App.; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 135 ; Bergii I., 71 ; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. V., 358 ; Journ. Univ. des. Sc., Med. XIX., 127. A popular vulnerary, once in great repute, said to have proved useful in intermittents, and many other diseases. It is no doubt possessed of some value as a dressing for blisters, sores, &c. I have seen it growing in the streets of Charleston.

P. lanceolata, (Rib-wort.)—Le. Mat. Med., II., 232.

Podophyllum peltatum, (Wild Jalap.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 749 ; Drayton's View, S. C., 73 ; Fr. Elems., 137 ; Royle Mat. Med., 573 ; Bell's Pract. Dict., 373 ; Ell. Mat. Med., I., 205 ; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med. I., 514 ; U. S. Disp., 556 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. II., 34 ; Bart. Mat. Med. I., 9 ; Journ. Phil. Col. Pharm. III., 273 ; Med. Recorder, III., 332 ; Ball. & Gar., Mat. Med., 193 ; Schoeff M. M. 86 ; Chap. Mat. Med. & Therap., 209 ; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. V., 207 ; Coxe Am. Disp., 478 ; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., common in swamps, safe and active cathartic. Dr. McBride made great use of this plant during his practice in St. John's ; he said that it answered all the purposes of the official Jalap. "It produces copious liquid discharges, with no griping." It was employed by the Cherokees as an anthelmintic. A few drops poured into the ear are said to restore the power of hearing. It has also been found to afford speedy relief in incontinence of urine.

Polygala, polygama.—U. S. Disp., 558.

Polygonum, punctatum, (*P. hydropiperoides* of some Bot. Water pepper.)—Eb. Mat. Med. I., 441 ; U. S. Disp., 559 ; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 128 ; Le. Mat. Med. II., 193 ; Ogier in S. Jour. Med. Pharm., 1846 ; Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med. t. V., 433 ; see *P. hydropiper*, English physician, p. 21. In amenorrhœa, Eberlie asserted that he employed it in 20 cases, and was never more successful—late experiments have confirmed this assertion.

P. aviculare, (Knot grass.)—Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med., t. V. 440 ; U. S. Disp., 558 ; Lind. Nat. Syst., 211 ; emetic and purgative—some say powerfully so. This plant has at one time received considerable attention. It was said to be very useful in Hernia, and in arresting the vomiting of blood and hemorrhage. It was regarded as an excellent vulnerary in moderating fluxes, diarrhœa, and dysentery. It should be experimented with ; see the Dict. de Mat. Med.

Portulacca oleracea, (Purslane.)—Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat.

Med. t. V., 458. Antiscorbutic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. The Dispensatory does not give it the attention that it received in various parts of Europe. It is vaunted as an antidote for poisoning from cantharides. See Dict., de Mat. Med., loc. cit.

Prunella vulgaris, (Heal all.)—Med. Dict. Parr. art., Brunella, Le. II., 245; U. S. Disp., 1291; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med. 276; Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med., t. V., 520. This plant, though possessing stimulant powers, has nevertheless fallen into disrepute. It was used as an astringent in affections of the throat.

Psoralea glandulosa.—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. V., 528. "The *P. glandulosa* has been regarded as a powerful vermifuge and good stomachic, the decoction arrests the flow of blood, and an infusion of the root produces vomiting." Dict. de Mat. Med.

Pterocaulon pycnostachyum, (Black root.)—Ell. Bot. Med., note II., 324. Used in domestic practice in St. John's, as an alterative, the black root of the negroes.

Quercus virens.—U. S. Disp., 581; Eb. Mat. Med. I., 376.

Q. falcata, (Spanish oak.)—Chap. Therap. II., 493; U. S. Disp., 581; Bart. Essay to Mat. Med.; Alibert Nouv. Elemen. de Therap. I., 93; Phil. Med. Museum, vol. II.; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. V., 580; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 170. An astringent wash for gangrene, a decoction administered with great success in dysentery, uterine and pulmonary hemorrhage, and in intermittent fever. In domestic practice, where an easily obtained and efficient astringent is required, it is of no little value; used to considerable extent on the plantations.

Q. tinctoria, (Black Oak.)—Am. Med. Record. III., 363; Bart. Essay to Mat. Med. II.; Edinb. Med. Journ. No. 72; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 194; U. S. Disp., 581; Michaux N. Am. Sylvia, I., 91; Journal de Pharm., et de Chim. V., 251; Royle Mat. Med., 559; Ball. & Gar., 396; Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med. t. V., 590. In addition to the qualities possessed by the *Q. falcata*, this is purgative. They have both been efficacious in leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, chronic hysteria, and diarrhœa, rheumatism, pulmonary consumption, tabes mesenterica, cynanche tonsillaris, and asthma. Mr. Lizars has used it "with wonderful success" in the cure of reducible hernia. Eberle loc. cit.

Q. Alba.—U. S. Disp., 582; Royle Mat. Med., 659. Decoction as a bath for children in marasmus, scrofula, &c.

Rhus copallinum, (Sumach.)—Ell. Bot., 302; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 136. A wash applied to ring worms; root used by Chipeway Indians, as an anti-venereal. The excrescences on leaves powdered, and made into an ointment for application in hemorrhoids.

R. radicans, (Poison Joy.)—Eb. Mat. Med. II., 117; Ell. Bot. 363; Bell's Pract. Dict., 453; Ann. de Chim. XXXV., 106; U.

S. Disp., 717 ; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 345 ; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 603 ; Alibert Elemens. de Therap. t. I., 452 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. III., 20 ; Du Fresnoi, quoted in Ann. of Med., IV., 182 & V., 483 ; Med. and Phys., Journ. I., 308, VI., 273, & X., 486 ; Trous. et Pid. Traité de Therap. t. I., 524 ; Journ. de Chim. Med. Juin., 1825 ; Duncan's Disp., 294, Cit. in Big. ; Me. & de L. Dict., de Mat. Med. t. VI., 78. It produces in those who come into its vicinity, an erysipelatous inflammation. The juice, which exudes on plucking the stem, makes a good indelible ink. The bruised leaves of the *collinsonia canadensis*, (which also grows in S. C.,) are employed for the eruptions caused by the emanations from the poisonous sumacs. A French writer testifies to the efficacy of this plant, in homoeopathic doses, in all the diseases of the skin. See the Dict. de Mat. Med.

R. veneuata.—Me. & de L., Dict., de Mat. Med., t. VI., 82 ; Dudley Phil. Trans., Abr. VI., 507 ; Sherard ditto, 508 ; Kalm's Travels, I., 77 ; Marshall Arbusts, 130 ; Cutler Am. Acad. 427 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. I., 86 ; Bart. Coll. 24 ; Thacher's Disp., 321 ; Cit. in Big., see R. Vernix ; Nouv. Journ. de Med. XV., 43. It causes the body of one who comes in contact with it, to swell enormously, some are even affected by breathing the atmosphere around it.

R. toxicodendron, (Poison Ash.)—Trous. et Pid., Traité de Therap. t. I., 524 ; Bell's Pract. Dict., 453 ; Eb. Mat. Med. II., 116 ; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 603 ; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 345 ; U. S. Disp., 718 ; Ball. & Gar., 241 ; Royle Mat. Med. 331 ; Bergii Mat. Med. I., 248 ; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 78 ; Orfila Toxicologie gén. 1, 45 ; Ann. de Chim. XXXV., 186 ; An. Journ. de Med. LXXX., 136. Stimulant and narcotic in paralysis and herpes ; of the former disease, 17 cases are reported by one physician to have been successfully treated by it. The *verbena urticifolia*, also growing in St. John's, is an antidote for poisoning by this plant.

Rubus villosus, (High black berry.)—Pe. Mat. Med. II., 453 ; Ed. & Vav., Mat. Med., 134 ; Eb. Mat. Med. I., 386 ; U. S. Disp. 603-4 ; Royle Mat. Med., 374 ; Ball. & Gar., M. Med., 267 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. II., 160 ; Chap. Therap. II, 474 ; Thacher's Disp., 341 ; Lind. Nat. Sys., 144 ; Bart. II., 157. Used in cholera infantum. The "English physician," (see *Magnolia glauca*) says of one of the genus *rubus*, "either the decoction or powder of the root being taken, is good to break or drive forth gravel, and the stone in the reins and kidneys." "The berries of the flowers are a powerful remedy against the poison of the most venomous serpents !!" p. 48.

R. trivialis, (Creeping black berry.)—Watson's Pract. Physic. 820 ; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 543 ; U. S. Disp., 603 ; Royle Mat. Med. 375 ; Chap. on diseases of Abdom. and Thorac. Viscera, 279 ;

Brit. & For. Med. Rev., 31 Jan., 1845 ; Ball. & Gar., Mat. Med., 268. A decoction of root, said to be a safe, sure, and speedy cure for dysentery ; remedy derived from the Oneida Indians.

Ruellia strepens. Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 285 ; Ainslie II., 153.

Rumex acetosella, (Field sorrel) —Pe. Mat. Med., II, 273 ; U. S. Disp., 605 ; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med. 536 ; Bergii Mat. Med. I., 300. "It may be administered with great advantage as an article of diet in scorbutic complaints." Disp. loc. cit.

R. britanica. U. S. Disp., 606.

R. crispus, (Dock.)—Ell. Bot., 414 ; Matson's Veg. Pract. 299 ; U. S. Disp., 606. Root bruised with milk an external application for scabies, it unites a tonic and astringent, with a laxative property, somewhat resembling rhubarb in its operation.

Sibbattia (chironia Lin) angularis. (Am. centaury.)—Ell. Bot. I., 385 ; Chap. Therap., 438 and II., 417 ; U. S. Disp., 611 ; Pe. Mat. Med. II, 314 ; Royle Mat. Med., 475 ; Eb. Mat. Med. I., 307 ; see chironia. Big. Am. Med. Bot. III., 147 ; Bart. Med. Bot. I., 255 ; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 176 ; B. S. Bart. Coll. to Mat. Med. I., 15 ; Lind. Nat. Syst., 297. "Pure bitter with tonic and stomachic." Used in domestic practice in intermittent fever. Eberle says this is one of the most useful of our indigenous bitters. This and the *Liriodendron tulipefera*, might be of great service to those who cannot employ more expensive articles. With the exception of a plant, which I have never seen flowering, and therefore cannot ascertain the name, the *S. angularis* possesses the most intensely bitter taste I ever noticed among our native herbs. The one alluded to, bears a general resemblance to the violaceae, and grows in rich shaded soils.

Sagittaria sagittifolia, (Arrow-head.)—Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI, 153 ; Journ. Comp. des Sci. Med. XIX., 143. Said to have a fecula like arrow-root, (*Maranta arundinacea*.)

Salix nigra, (Willow.)—Bell's Pract. Dict., 403 ; U. S. Disp. 622. See Work of the younger Michaux. Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med., 337 ; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 184. The willow yields us one of our best substitutes for Peruvian Bark. The *S. alba* seems to be held in more estimation than the *S. nigra*. The former though introduced is common, and may possibly be included among several doubtful specimens which I have. The *S. nigra* is purgative and febrifuge in the form of decoction.

Salvia lyrata, (Cancer weed.)—Ell. Bot. I, 31. "The fresh radical leaves of the plant, when bruised, and applied to warts, generally destroy them ; continue the application for a day or two, and renew it every twelve hours." So also the leaves of the *Hieracium gronovii*.

S. officinalis. Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 268 ; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 191, &c. "English physician by Nick

Culpepper. Student in physic and astrology," p. 295. "Jupiter claims this and bids me tell you it is good for the liver and to breed blood." An aphrodisiac. "Helpeth conception, and hinders miscarriage."

Sambucus canadensis, (Elder.)—Le. Mat. Med. 11, 325 ; U. S. Disp., 625 ; Dray. View. S. C. 66 ; Bell's Pract. Dict. 404 ; (art. *S. nigra*) Royle Mat. Med. 423 ; Cull. Mat. Med. 11, 534 ; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 196 ; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 248. Leaves fœtid, emetic, and a drastic purgative." Lind. loc. cit. sup. Flowers are excitant and sudorific, used externally as a discutient ; the berries are diaphoretic and aperient, employed as a remedy in rheumatic gouts and syphilitic affections ; the inner bark is a hydragogue cathartic and emetic, acting in dropsy, and as an alterative in various chronic diseases. The leaf-buds are also said to act as a violent purgative. Op. cit.

Samolus valerandi, (Brook weed.)—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 201 ; Journal Gen'l. de Med. LII., 413. Lemery says it is anti-scorbutic, aperient and vulnerary.

Sanguinaria canadensis, (Puccoon, blood-root.)—Drayton's View S. C. 72 ; Bell's Pract. Dict., 404 ; Eb. Mat. Med., 95 ; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 8 ; U. S. Disp., 627 ; Royle Mat. Med. 273 ; Pe. Mat. Med. II., 722 ; Am. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. York, II., 250 ; New-York Med. Phys. Journ. 1, No. 2 ; London Med. Chirur. Trans. Vol. 1, Barton's Med. Bot., 1, 30 ; Am. Journ. Med. Sci. N. S. 11, 506 ; Journ. Phil. Coll. Pharm. III., 95 ; Ball. & Gar. M. Med., 208 ; Big. Am. Med. Bot. 1, 75 ; Schoepf. Mat. Med. 85 ; Trans. Lond. Med. Soc. 1, 179 ; Barton's Coll. & Mat. Med. 28 ; Cutler Mem. Am. Acad. 1, 455 ; Thacher's Disp. 331 ; Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 208 ; Bull. des Sci. Med. Fer. VI., 71 ; Edinb. Med. Journ. VII., 217 ; Shec. Fl. Carol. 153. Emetic and purgative in large doses ; stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant in small. Very efficacious in jaundice. Extensively applied in domestic practice in St. John's, Berkley. It is an acrid narcotic, causing vomiting, given in catarrh, typhoid, pneumonia, croup, rheumatism, &c. The Indians used the juice, which exudes from the root, as a red pigment. The stain applied to the unbroken skin is not indelible. Merat says it is serviceable in gonorrhœa, the bite of serpents, and in bilious fever ; he affirms that it has been employed with marked success in arresting the progress of phthisis and inflammatory rheumatism, and by Dr. Smith of Hanover, in destroying mucous polypi in the nose. Eberle in his work on the Diseases of Children, p. 97, says that the powdered root is an excellent escarotic, in ulceration of the umbilicus, &c. This plant is abundant around us, and should receive greater attention.

Sarracenia, (Side saddle flower.)—Me. & de L. Dict. de Mat.

Med. t. VI., 226. Where Dr. McBride's diss. in the 12th vol. of Trans. Lin. Soc. is referred to.

Saururus cernuus, (Lizard's tail.)—Ell. Bot. 433. The fresh root, applied in the form of a poultice, as an emolient and discutient to inflamed surfaces.

Scirpus palustris, (Marsh club rush.)—Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 262. Said to be used in the manufacture of bonnets, medicinal also. See op. cit.

Scutellaria integrifolia. U. S. Disp., 1294.

S. lateriflora, (Mad-dog scull cap.)—U. S. Disp., 1294, App.; Watson's Pract. Physic, 386; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 274; Bull. de la Faculté VII., 191; An. 1820, where Spalding's report, concerning its anti-hydrophobic virtues, is referred to. Youatt spoke in very favorable terms of this remedy, see Watson loc. cit. It enjoyed the reputation of being the only one for this disease.

Sesamum indicum, (Bene.)—Coxe Am. Disp. art. sesamum orientale. Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 334. The sesame of the Anabasis, mentioned by Dioscorides, Theophrastus, and others. Some prefer the oil of the seeds to the oleum ricini. In India it is regarded as emmenagogue, and a provocative of abortion. Coxe says it was very useful in a dysentery, which prevailed in 1803. See the Dict. de Mat. Med.

Silene virginica. U. S. Disp. 1296, Ap.; Me. et de L. Dict. de Mat. Med. t. VI., 342; De Caudolle's Essay, 94; Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot., 125. Decoction of root acts as an anthelmintic. Its vermifuge virtues should be examined into.

Sisymbrium amphibium, (Water radish.)—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 365. Recommended for taenia by Didelot, and, in the old works, as an antiscorbutic. Merat says the root and young leaves are eatable in the spring. This plant might also be noticed more particularly.

Smilax-pseudo-china, (China briar.)—Ell. Bot., II., 700; U. S. Disp., 634; Per. Mat. Med., 133; DeCandolle Podrom., I., 351. Considerable use made of this plant, in domestic practice, in St. John's; basis of diet drinks; one of our best substitutes for sarsaparilla. Dr. Frost ("Elements of Mat. Med.") considers the *S. herbacea*, also, valuable as an alterative. Latter grows in rich shaded soils.

S. tamnoides.—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 384. The root, says Merat, is also used in decoction, to purify the blood. Loc. cit.

Solanum nigrum, (Deadly night shade.)—Trous. et Pid. Traite de Therap. et de Mat. Med., t. I., 206; Eb. Mat. Med., II., 89; U. S. Disp., 304; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 343; Royle Mat. Med., 495; Pe. Mat. Med., II., 326; Le. Mat. Med., II., 272; Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 417; Journ. de Chim.

Med., III, 541 and 422; Nouv. Journ. de Med., X., 67; Alibert Nouv. Elemens. de Therap. t. I., 417. Eberle says this plant is "by far too much neglected." The berries are an active narcotic poison. It is used with great advantage in chronic ulcers of a cancerous nature, in scorbutic, herpetic and syphilitic eruptions. The Dict. de Mat. Med. notices its effects in visceral obstructions and in catarrh of the bladder, (le catarrhe vésical.)

S. caroliniense, (Horse nettle.)—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 410. Recommended by Valentin, in tetanus, (non traumatique.) They did not have it in sufficient quantities to repeat the experiment; with us, it is abundant. It possesses some reputation among the negroes as an aphrodisiac.

Solidago sempervirens.—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 436.

Sonchus oleraceus.—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 439. Emollient.

Spergula arvensis.—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 497. "Cows which feed on it give milk in larger quantities and of a richer quality." Loc. cit.

Spigelia marilandica, (Pink root.)—Eb. Mat. Med., 214; Ell. Bot., 237; Fr. Elems., 187; Le. Mat. Med., II., 377; Big. Am. Med. Bot., I., 142; Home Chim. Exper., 420; Murray App. Med., I, 548; Royle Mat. Med., 469; Thompson Inaug. Diss. Feneulla Journ. de Pharm., IX., 197; Griff. Phil. Jour. Pharm., App. 1833; cit. in Big.; Chalmers on Weather and Dis. of So. Carolina, I., 67; Garden's Essay Phys. and Liter., III., 145, and Lining, vol. I., 386; Ess. and Obs., Phys. and Lit.; Bell's Pract. Dict., 433; Ed. & Vav. Mat. Med., 595; Pe. Mat. Med., II., 344; U. S. Disp., 680; Ball. & Gar. Mat. Med., 334; Bergii Mat. Med., t. I., 96; Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 502; Coxe Am. Disp., 128 and 558; Bull. des Sc. Med. de Férus., XI., 301; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 299; Bart. Am. Med. Bot., II., 80. Abundant in rich spots, margin of roads, &c.; well known as an anthelmintic, cathartic and narcotic. Of very great use on the plantations in St. John's, as a vermifuge.

Stylingia sylvatica, (Queen's delight.)—U. S. Disp., 687; Frost, in So. Journ. Med. and Pharm., Oct., 1846. A valuable ingredient in the composition of diet drinks. Adds to the efficacy of sarsaparilla. Used in St. John's, in the treatment of syphilis, and as an alterative in scrofula and cutaneous diseases generally. A very acrid milk exudes in great abundance from the bruised surface. Those living in the country, where it is very abundant, should ascertain the virtues of this plant with greater certainty. It is worthy of an examination.

S. sebifera.—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. II., 476; see Croton sebif. of Mich. An ointment made from this is applied in nocturnal fevers. The Chinese, according to Thunberg, em-

ploy the concreted oil extracted from the plant in manufacturing candles.

Taraxacum densleonis, (see *Leontodon* of some Bot.; Dandelion.)—Watson's Pract. Physic., 39; Bell's Pract. Dict., 445; Royle Mat. Med., 453; Pe. Mat. Med., II., 401; Ed. & Vav. M. Med., 184; U. S. Disp., 706; Wilson Philip Dis. of Abdom. Viscera; Le. Mat. Med., I., 396; Brande Dict. Mat. Med. and Pharm., 632; Woodv. Med. Bot., 39, t. 16; DeCandolle Podro., VII., 45; Ball. & Gar., 319; Bergii Mat. Med., II., 687; Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. IV., 87; English Physician, by N. Culpepper, Student in Physic and Astrology, p. 109. "Jaundice and hypochondriacal affections." Aperient and diuretic in hepatitis and dropsy. See Woodv. Med. Bot. It is spoken highly of in chronic affections of the liver, and used to some extent in the composition of diet drinks. Eberle recommends it in chronic cases of infantile jaundice, ("Diseases of Children.") The young branches and shoots may be eaten as a salad.

Tillandsia usneoides, (Common moss.)—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 743; Journ. de Pharmacie, III., 185. Stomachic, purgative, and even diuretic; employed in hemorrhoids. Loc. cit. We see no notice of it in the Am. Dispensatories.

Trifolium repens.—Ell. Bot., II., 201.

T. reflexum.—Affects very sensibly the salivary glands.

Trillium sessile.—Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 348. "Roots generally violently emetic."

Tripterella carulea, (Blue tripterella.)—Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 331; Nuttall in Act., Phila., 7, 23.

Typha latifolia, (Cat tail.)—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 795; Journ. de Chim. Med., IV., 179; Journ. de Pharm., XII., 564. This plant has received a very extended notice in the work cited. The root is eaten as a salad; a jelly is also extracted from it. Aublet assures us it is good in gonorrhœa and chronic dysentery. The bark has been employed in the fabrication of hats, and with cotton, in making gloves, and some have recommended it in manufacturing china paper; see the Dict. de Mat. Med. loc. cit. We would call attention to it.

Ulmus americana.—Mer. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 799; Phil. Med. Museum, II.; Coxe Am. Disp., 611. It is probable he refers to the *Ulmus fulva*, (Slippery Elm,) which grows in the upper part of South-Carolina. I have seen it in Fairfield District.

Vaccinium arboreum, (Farcle berry.)—Ell. Bot., I., 496. Bark of root very astringent; used in the form of decoction, for chronic dysentery and diarrhœa. Loc. cit.

Verbascum thapsus, (Mullein.)—Pe. Mat. Med., II., 295; U. S. Disp., 735; Watson's Pract. Phys., 202; Royle Mat. Med., 493; Le. Mat. Med., II., 446; Journ. de Chim. Med., t. II., 223;

Home. Clin. Exp. and Hist.; Bergii Mat. Med., I., 118; Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 864; Bull. des Sc. Med. de Ferrus., XVI., 341. Leaves demulcent and anodyne emollient; infusion administered on the continent of Europe, in catarrhs, and decoction in diarrhœa. Among the poorer classes it is much employed as a dressing for sores. Merat states that it is efficacious in colicks, ardor urinæ, and, a watery distillation of the flowers, in erysipelas.

V. blattaria.—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 863.

Verbena urticifolia, (Nettle-leaf vervain).—U. S. Disp., 1304. An antidote for poisoning by the rhus toxicodendron.

Vernonia angustifolia.—Root used by negroes as a remedy for the bite of serpents.

Vicia sativa.—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 893.

Viscum verticillatum, (Mistletoe).—Le. Mat. Med., II., 456; Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 866; Journ. de Med., LXX., 529; Lind. Nat. Syst. Bot., 50; Eberle "Diseases of Children," p. 522. In infantile epilepsy, &c.

Viola cucullata.—Le. Mat. Med., I., 223. A decoction given to children in eruptive diseases. Loc. cit.

V. tricolor.—Le. Mat. Med., II., 453; U. S. Disp., 743; Trous. et Pid. Traite de Therap. et de M. Med., t. II., 15; U. S. Dis., 743.

V. palmatta.—Ell. Bot., 300. Very mucilaginous; employed by negroes in making soup; commonly called wild okra. Bruised leaves used as an emolient application.

Xanthium strumarium, (Burr, Burdock).—Me. et DeL. Dict. de Mat. Med., t. VI., 970; Dioscoride's Lib., IV., 133. It has been administered in scrofula; properties not accurately ascertained.

FERN:

Osmunda regalis.—Lindley's Nat. Syst. Bot., 400. "Has been employed successfully, in doses of three drachms, in the rickets." Op. cit.

CATALOGUE

Of Phanogamous Plants and Ferns, native, naturalized, and exotic; collected in the Parish of St. John's, Berkley, South-Carolina; Lat. 81 10; Long. 33, 15. Lands lying between the waters of Cooper and Santee Rivers, forty miles from the ocean; twenty feet above tide level, embracing a growth of Oak, Hickory, Swamp and River Trees.

Plants marked thus (\$) are not described, under the names given in this Catalogue in Elliott's Sketch. For other references see May Number, in introduction to first part of Catalogue.

Acalypha virginica, in wet corn fields.	Linn.	July.	Alium striatum, bor- der of roads.	Pursh.	May.
Acer rubrum, swamps and rich soils.	Linn.	Feb.	mutabile,*	Mx	May.
saccharinum,*	Mx.	Mar.	cepa, (Ex.)	In.	July.
Acerates longifolia, along ditches.	Ell. Sk.	July.	sativa, (Ex.)		July.
† Achillea millefolia, rich cultivated soils.	Linn.	July.	porrum, (Ex.)		July.
† Achyranthes repens, common on mar- gin of roads.	Ell.	My. O.	fragrans, (Ex)		
† Acorus calamus, in morasses—roots immersed.	Linn.	Ap.	† Alnus serrulata, damp pine land bays.	Ait.	Ap.
Achnida,	Fid Gry		Alopecurus genicula- tus, in rice fields.	Linn.	July.
Acinella, (see Spilan- thes.)			Amaranthus hybridus,	Linn.	July.
repens, damp soils.			spinosus,	Linn.	Aug.
† Aesculus pavia, (rich oak land.)	Linn.	May.	in old settlements.		
† Agave virginica, in Wasamasa—near Black Oak.	Linn.	Aug.	hoidus, rich cultivated soils.	Linn.	July.
† Agrimonia eupatoria, dry oak lands.	Linn.	Aug.	† Amaryllis atamasco, wet swampy land.	El. S. Li.	May.
{ parviflora,	S. & Gy.		{ Amelan- { canad- chier { ensis,		
{ snaveoleus	Ell. Sk.	Aug.	{ Aronia { va. bot-	T. & Gy.	Mch.
side of roads.			{ Ell. Sk. { ryassium arbutifolia.		
Agrostis (juncea see vilfa.)	Mx.	July.	† Ambrosia, { artemisi- aefolia v.	T. & Gy.	Aug.
indica, past'es.			{ 3		
trichopodes,	Ell.	Sept.	{ panicu- lata,	Ell. Sk.	
clandestina,	El. Cat.	Sept.	{ pastures.		
Aira obtusata, pine land.	Ell.	May.	Ammania pumilis,	Mich.	Sept.
pallens,			wet soils.		
mollis,			AmmiseDiscopleura,		
† Aletris aurea, old fields.	Walt.	July.	Amorpha fucicosa,	Linn.	May.
farinosa,	Linn.	June.	border of roads.		
pastures.			{ herbacea,	W.T&G	July.
			{ pubescens	Ell. Sk.	
			{ Ampelopsis quin- quefolia,	Mich.	July.
			{ Cissus hederacea,	Ell. Sk.	
			border of roads and along fences.		
			Amphicarpa monoica,	Ell. Sk.	Aug

<i>Amsonia latifolia</i> , wet spots.	Ph.	Apl.	† <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> ,	Linn.	July
<i>Amygdalus persica</i> , Ex.		April	† <i>Aralia spinosa</i> , rich swamp land.	L.	Aug
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> , sandy soils.	Ph.	June	{ <i>Archangelica hirsuta</i> ,	T. & Gy.	July
<i>Andromeda ligustrina</i>	Muhl.	May	{ <i>Angelica triquinata</i> ,	Ell. Sk.	
† <i>mariana</i> , oak and pine land.		May	† { rich oak lands.	T. & Gy!	June
<i>paniculata</i> ,	Ell. Sk.		(Upper St. John's,) <i>lucida</i> ,		
<i>racemosa</i> ,	Mx.	March	edible, very aromatic.)		
around ponds.			{ <i>Archemora rigida</i> ,		Sept
<i>nitida</i> ,	Walt.	April	{ <i>Sium</i> ,	Ell. Sk.	
damp pine bays.			<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> ,	Linn.	July
† <i>arborea</i> ,*	Linn.	June	(glabra, see <i>Stellaria</i> .)		
<i>frondosa</i> ?			† <i>Argemone mexicana</i> ,	Linn.	July
<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	Mx.	Sept	around buildings.		
<i>nutans</i> ,			<i>Aristida stricta</i> ,	Mx.	Sept
dry soils.			sandy soils.		
<i>ciliatus</i> ,	Ell.	Sept	<i>gracilis</i> ,	Ell.	Oct
dry pine barrens.			<i>lanosa</i> ,	Muhl.	Oct
<i>argentens</i> ,	Ell.	Oct	† <i>Aristolochia serpentina</i> ,	Linn.	May
dry soils.			<i>ria</i> ,		
<i>ternarius</i> ,	Mx.		rich swamp land.		
pine barrens.			<i>Arnica nudicaulis</i> ,	Mx.	March
<i>ambiguus</i> ,	Mx.	Sept	† <i>Arum triphyllum</i> ,	L.	May
<i>dissitiflorus</i> ,	Ell. Sk.		rich spots.		
<i>virginicus</i> ,			<i>walteri</i> ,	Ell. Sk.	May
<i>furcatum</i> ,			near Cooper River.		
<i>vaginatus</i> ,			<i>dracontium</i> ,	W.	May
<i>macrourus</i> ,			rare, rich swamp land		
<i>tetrastachys</i> ,			old avenue, between		
<i>Anemone virginiana</i> ,	Linn.	July	Ophir and Whitehall		
rich shaded soils.			Pl.		
<i>caroliniana</i> ,	Walt.	May	{ <i>Arundinaria macro-</i>	Ell. Sk.	April
Goshen Avenue.			<i>sperma</i> ,		
<i>Anethum foeniculum</i> ,		May	<i>Arundo gigantea</i> &	Walt.	
<i>Angelica</i> (see <i>Arch-</i>			<i>tecta</i> ,		
<i>angelica</i> .)			<i>Miegia macrosper-</i>	Eat. Mn.	
<i>Antenaria</i> (<i>Gnapha-</i>			<i>ma</i> va. <i>gigantea</i> ,		
<i>lium</i> of Ell. Sk.)			† <i>Asarum canadense</i> ,	L.	May
{ <i>Plantaginifolia</i> ,	Eat. Mn.	May	rich swamp land.		
{ <i>G. plantagin-</i>	Ell. Sk.		† <i>arifolium</i> ,	Mx.	April
<i>cum</i> .			swamps.		
{ <i>Antirrhinum cana-</i>	L. & W.		<i>Asclepias obtusifolia</i> ,	Mx.	June
<i>dense</i> ,			{ <i>periplocaefolia</i> ,	Nutt.	July
{ <i>Linaria</i> , old fields.			{ <i>laurifolia</i> ,	Ell. Sk.	
<i>Anthemis</i> , (see <i>Maru-</i>			<i>variegata</i> ,	W.	May
<i>ta</i> .)			rich soils.		
<i>Apios tuberosa</i> ,		July	<i>parviflora</i> ,	Ell. Sk.	July
Cooper River.			<i>connivens</i> ,		
<i>Apium petroselinum</i> ,			† <i>verticillata</i> ,	Mx.	July
Ex.			† <i>tuberosa</i> ,	W.	Aug
† <i>Apocynum</i> { <i>cannabi-</i>	Eat. Mn.	June	pine land.		
{ <i>num</i> ,			<i>paupercula</i> ,	Ell. Sk.	
{ <i>pubes-</i>	Ell. Sk.		rare—near Pineville,		
<i>cens</i> ,			Clarke's road; very		
<i>pastures</i> .			beautiful crimson.		

|| In Ell. Sk. a synonyme of Linn. under a *dissitiflorus*.

|| Elliott says, "This beautiful and fragrant plant has probably escaped the notice of all our Botanists, except Walter, its habitation in this country is very limited." Vol. II., 53. I found it in the Avenue, at Goshen Plantation.

angustifolia,	Ell	June	{ Berchemia volubilis		May
amplexicaulis,	Mx	May	{ Zizyphus, swamps.	Ell Sk	
sandy soils.			Bedens,	Mx	Sept
Ascyrum crux-andrae	W	July	chrysanthemoides,		
{ hypericoides,	Ell Sk		frondosa,	Linn	July
{ stans,	T & Gry		bipinnata,		
dry pine lands.			damp pastures.		
amplexicaule?	Ma	Aug	{ Bigelovia nudata,	T & Gry	
+ Asparagus officinalis,	Linn	May	{ Chrysocoma,	Ell Sk	
grows wild on banks			Bignonia radicans,	L	June
of Cooper river.			cultivated soils.		
Aster, (see Sericocar-			+ { capreolata,	L	April
pus.)			{ crucigera,	Walt	
concolor,	Linn	Aug	Bletia aphylla,	Nutt	Aug
dry soils.			rich soils.		
{ patens,	T & Gry		\$Brachyelytrum erec-		
{ undulatus,	Ell Sk L	Oct	tum,		
{ undulatus,	T & G		Brassica rassa, Ex.		June
{ diversifolius.	Ell Sk M	Oct	oleracea, Ex.		
cordifolius,			Brassenia, (see Hy-		
oak lands.			dropeltis.		
squarrosus,		Nov	peltata,	Pursh	July
carolinianus,	Wr	Oct	submersed Santee ca-		
on Santee canal, and			nal.		
near Mulberry Cas-			Boltonia diffusa,	Ell	Aug
tle, C. River.			rich soils.		
ericoides,	W.	Nov	glastifolia,		
dry soils.			asteroides,		
multiflorus,	Ait	Sept	Borkhansia,		
pine land.			(see Pyrrhappus.)		
versicolor,	W	Sept	Brickellia cordifolia,		
rich wet soils.			Fr. Rev. C. Wallace,		
scaber?	Ell	Sept	C. river.		
\$Baldwinii,			Briza eragrostis,	Me.	Oct
paniculatus,			Bromus secalinus,*	W	
dumosus,			Buchnera elongata,	Fed Gry	
novae-angliae,	Linn	Sept	Bunus sempervirens,		
\$miser,			va. suffruticosa, Ex.		
Aulaxanthus ciliatus,	Ell	Sept	Bumelia lycioides,	Ell	July
pine barrens.			very rare—tree on		
rufus,	Ell	Aug	Sarrazin Pl.		
damp soils.			Cacalia atriplicifolia,	Linn	
Azalea nudiflora,	Linn	May	lanceolata,	N	Sept
rich shaded spots.			rare—in Horsehead,		
viscosa,	W	June	near Pineville.		
damp pine land.			Cactus, (see Opuntia)		
+ Baccharis halimifolia	L	Oct	Callicarpa americana,	Mx	July
old fields.			rich soils.		
+ Baptisia tinctoria,	Ell	July	Callitriche { verna,	W	June
oak lands.			{ hetero-	Ell Sk	
alba,	Ell	Aug	phylla,		
near Santee river.			damp soils generally		
+ Berberis { canadensis	Nutt	May	submersed.		
{ vulgaris,	Eat M		Calycanthus floridus,	Mx	April
near the Eutaw battle			sweet scented shrub;		
ground.			our most aromatic		
Beta vulgaris, Ex.			plant. I have seen it		
Betula { rubra,	Mx		growing wild in Fair-		
{ nigra,	T&E Sk		field District.		
Santee river swamps.					

Campanula amplexi- caulis, cultivated soils.	Mx	April	intermedius, Ell Sk	Aug
Capsicum annuum, Ex.			habitat the same. Cenchrus echinatus, L	July
Cardamine { hirsuta, T & G { pensyl- Ell Sk { vanica, { pastures.			+ Centaurea, (see Cni- cus, { Centrosema virgin- T & G { iana. { Clitoria, Ell Sk Centunculus lanceola- Mx	May
sludoviciana, T & G.H spathulata ?			tus, rare—near the old re- sidence of Walter, the author of "Flora Caroliniana."	
Carex stipata, Muhl crinita, Lam anceps, Muhl laniflora, glaucescens, Ell gigantea, Rudge rosea, stellulata, muhlenbergii,			+ Cephalanthus occiden- L	July
{ comosa, Boot { fulcata, Ell Sk { venusta, Dewey { blanda, Dewey { selliottii, { intumescens, Rudge { triceps, Mx { lupulina, { granularis, { multiflora, { staminea,			§ Ceratophyllum ame- ricanum ? Cerastium viscosum, L	May
+ { Caprifolium semp- { ervirens,		May	cultivated soils. { vulgatum, T & T G { hirsutum, Ell Sk	May
+ { Capsella bursa-pas- { toris, { Thlaspi, { Carpephorus, { Liatris, in part			pastures of rich culti- vated soils. + { Cerasus, { serotina, T & Gry { Prunus { P. virgi- Ell Sk { in part { niana, { caroliniana, T & G { P. carolinianus, Ell Sk	April
{ tomentosus, May { L. Walteri, Ell Sk			planted as an orna- mental tree—wild or- ange. { umbellata, T & G { P. umbellatus, Ell Sk	April
damp pine land.			Cercis canadensis L	March
Carya tomentosa, Nutt		May	very ornamental, edge of swamps. Ceresia fluitans, Oct	
rich land.			swamps p. and rice fields. Chaptalia integrifolia, Mx	June
amara, Mx		April	rank pine barrens. L	Oct
olivaeformis, W		May	+ Chelone glabra, L	
(Pecannut,) one seen in Ward swamp.			edge of pine land bays. + Chenopodium album, L	
+ Cassia chamaecrista, L		July	around buildings. L	
nictitans, L		July	+ anthelminticum, L	
+ occidentalis, L			old buildings.	
+ Castanea pumila, W		June	+ Chemaphila maculata Pursh	July
dry soils.			rich swamps.	
+ Catalpa cordifolia, Ell		May	+ Chionanthus virginica, Mx	April
rich soils near build- ings, ornamental.			ca, swamps, very orna- mental.	
§ Caulculus carolinus, Fid Gry			Chloris petrea, Fid Gry	
+ Celtis occidentalis, L		May	+ Chrysanthemum leu- canthemum, L	July
margin of streams.			rich soils.	
+ Ceanothus americana L		July		
dry pine land.				

Chrysocoma, (see Big-	Mx		sagittifolius,	Mich	Aug
elovia,			rice fields on Back		
Chrysogonum virgini-	W	April	river.		
anum,			tenellus,	L	July
Chrysopsis mariana,	Nutt	Oct	dry pine and oak land		
pine land.			aquaticus,	Walter	Sept
graminifolia,	Nutt	Oct	damp pine land.		
pastures,			battatus Ex.		
trichophylla,	Nutt	Sept	† Conyza (see Pluchea,)		
gossepina,	Mx	Oct	sambigua,	Fd GDC	
dry pine land.			Coreopsis { dichotoma	Mx	Sept
argentea,	Persoon	Oct	{ gladiata,	M & ESk	
pine land.			wet spots in pine land.		
Chaerophilum procum-	Fed Gry		{ lanceolata va.	T & G	
bens,			{ villosa.		
† Cicuta maculata,	L	July	{ crassifolia,	Ell Sk	Oct
inundated land.			{ auriculata,	T & G	
Claytonia virginica,*	L	April	{ auriculata va.	Ell Sk	Aug
Cooper river.			{ diversifolia,		
Clematis cylindrica,	T & Gry		{ delphinifolia,	Lam	
edge of swamps.			{ verticillata,	Ell Sk L	July
Clethra tomentosa,	L K	July	pine land.		
damp pine land.			mitis,	Mx	Aug
{ Clitoria mariana,	L Ell Sk	Aug	angustifolia,		
dry pine land.			{ integrifolia,	T & G	
{ Centrosema in part	T & G		{ semleri,	Ell Sk	
{ Cnicus benedictus,	T & G	Aug	saurea va. lessto-		
{ Centaurea, pastures	Ell Sk		phylla,		
{ Cirsium { maticum	T & G	July	† Cornus florida,	L	
va!			rich oak land.		
{ Cnicus { C. glaber	Ell Sk		stricta,	L'Herit	May
Ell. Sk.			asperifolia,	Mx	
horridulum	T & G?		Coronopus (see Lene-		
va. elliotii,			briera,		
oak and pine land.			Corylus americana,	Walt	April
repandum,			generally rare—but		
virginianum,			abundant near Som-		
Cochlearia armoracea			erton plantation.		
Ex. Nat.			Cratachis multiflora,	Ell	Oct
Collinsonia punctata,	Ell	Sept	very rich soils, rare.		
rich soils.			Crataegus { aestivalis	T & G	
verticillata,	Bald		{ elliptica,	Ell Sk	
scabra,	Ph	Aug	very damp spots—		
Commelina virginica,	L	July	roots generally sub-		
communis,	Pursh	Aug	mersed.		
pine land.			parrifolia,	L	May
erecta va. A	L		crus galli,	L	May
{ Conoclinium coeles-	T & G		damp woods.		
tinum,			apiifolia,	Mx	Ap
{ Eupatorium,	Ell Sk		{ coccinea va.	T & G	
{ Convallaria biflora,	Wr		{ populifolia,		
{ Polygonatum,	Ell Sk		{ populifolia,	Ell Sk	April
rich swamp land.			pyrifolia,	A	June
{ racemosa,			rich swamp land.		
{ smilacina race-	Ell Sk		aborescens?	Ell	
mosa,			lucida,	Ell	
† Convolvulus pandur-	Mx	July	Crotallaria sagittalis,	Mx	Aug
atus,			dry pine land.		
oak and pine land.			ovalis,	Ph	July
purpureus,	Wr	Aug	Croton glandulosum,		
			cultivated soils.		

<i>Cucurbita lagenaria</i> , nat. cultivated spots.	W	Oct	<i>Decumaria</i> { <i>barbara</i> , sarmen- tosa,	L&T&G Ell Sk	July*
pepo, Ex.	W				
<i>Citrullus</i> , Ex.	W		{ <i>Desmodium nudi-</i> <i>florum</i> ,	T & G	
<i>Cumumis melo</i> , Ex.	W		{ <i>Hedzsarum</i> ,	Ell Sk	
sativus Ex.	W		shaded soils.		
† <i>Cupressus disticha</i> ,	L	Feb	<i>laevigatum</i> ,		July
roots submersed, in-			<i>ciliare</i> ,	Fid Gry	
undated land.			<i>acuminatum</i> ,		
† <i>Cascuta americana</i> ,	L	Aug	<i>lineatum</i> !	Mx	
wet soils.			very rare.		
<i>Cyamus</i> see <i>Nelum-</i> <i>bium</i> .			{ <i>cavescens</i> ,	T & G	
{ <i>Cymbidium pulchel-</i> <i>lum</i> ,	Sw	Aug	{ <i>scaberrimum</i> ,	Ell Sk	July
{ <i>Calopogon</i> ,	Ell Sk		fields.		
va. <i>graminifolia</i> ,	Eat M	Aug	{ <i>cuspidatum</i> ,	T & G	Sept
I have seen one with			{ <i>bracteosum</i> ,	Ell Sk	
white corolla near			<i>spauciflorum</i> ,	Fid Gry	
<i>Pinopolis</i> .			<i>paniculatum</i> ,		July
{ <i>Cynthia</i> { <i>virginica</i>	T & G !	May	<i>rhombifolium</i> ,		Sept
{ <i>Kregia</i> { <i>amplexi-</i>	Ell Sk		<i>glabellum</i> ,		July
in part caule,			shady soils.		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ,	P	Aug	{ <i>marylandica</i> ,	T & G	
§ <i>Cynna arundinacea</i> ,	Fid Gry		{ <i>obtusum</i> ,	Ell Sk	Aug
<i>Cynoglossum amplex-</i>	Mx	June	<i>strictum</i> ,		July
<i>icaule</i> ,			pine land.		
<i>Cypens flavescens</i> ,	L	Aug	<i>rotundifolium</i> ,		July
<i>virens</i> ,		June	dry rich soils.		
wet soils.			<i>Dichondra carolinien-</i>	Mx	June
<i>mariscoides</i> ,	Ell.	Sept	<i>sis</i> ,		
<i>flavicomus</i> ,	Mx	Sept	wet soils, generally		
§ <i>gateri</i> ,	Fid Tor		submersed.		
<i>strigosus</i> ,			<i>Dichromena leucoce-</i>	Mx	Aug
§ <i>microdontus</i> ,			<i>phala</i> ,		
<i>hydra</i> , fields.	Mx	Aug	<i>latifolia</i> ,		
<i>vegetus</i> ,	Vahl.	July	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> ,	Scop	
in ponds.			{ <i>serotina</i> ,	Mx	
<i>gracilis</i> ,	Muhl.		{ <i>villosa</i> ?	Ell Sk	
<i>speciosus</i> ,	Pursh	Oct	<i>filiformus</i> ,		
ditches.			<i>paspaloides</i> ,	Mx	Aug
<i>enslenii</i> ,	Ph	July	§ <i>glabra</i> ,		
margin of ponds.			{ <i>Dilatrix tinctoria</i> ,	Ph	July
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> ,	L	July	{ <i>Lachynanthes</i>	Ell Sk	
border of pine land			<i>Diodia tetragona</i> ,	Walt	Aug
bays.			pine land and damp		
<i>Cynara scolymus</i> ,			soils.		
Ex. Nat.			{ <i>teres</i> ,	Wr	Aug
{ <i>Danthonia glumosa</i> ,	Mx	July	{ <i>spermacoce</i>	Ell Sk	
{ <i>Avena</i> ,	Ell Sk		<i>diodina</i> ,		
<i>Datura stramonium</i> ,	L	July	<i>hirsuta</i> ,	Pursh	Aug
around buildings.			dry soils pine lands.		
<i>Daucus carota</i> ,	L	May	† <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> ,	L	May
<i>pusilus</i> ,	Mx		damp soils.		
			{ <i>Diptopappus linari-</i> <i>folius</i> ,	T & G	
			{ <i>Aster</i> in part of	Ell Sk	

|| Only one *Cascuta* is described in Ell. Sk. There is a specimen collected in St. John's, which bears a strong resemblance to the *C. compacta*! sent from elsewhere to Mr. H. W. Ravenel; it is not uncommon.

|| Elliott remarks: "If no error has crept into the description of Michaux, this plant has not recently been seen by any of our Botanists." It grows in the upper portion of the Parish, (H. W. R.?) and was also collected by the Rev. C. Wallace, near Cordesville.

† { Discopleu- { capill- T & G! Aug	Eriocaulon gnapha- Mx Aug
ra, { acea, DC.	lodes,
{ Ammi, Ell. { A.ma- Wr	damp pine lands.
Sk. { gus,	villosum, Mx July
Dioscorea villosa, L Ell Sk June	flavidulum, Mx July
quatemata, M Ell Sk June	† Eryngium aquaticum, L July
Draba caroliniana, Walt April	pine land.
sandy soils.	virginianum, Ell Sk Aug
Dracocephalum varie- Vent Aug	Mulberry Castle, C.
gatum,	river; roots general-
damp swamp land	ly submersed.
roots generally sub-	{ virgatum, L&T&G Aug
mersed.	{ ovalifolium, Ell Sk
† Drosera rotundifolia, L May	pine land.
damp pine land.	plukenetii, Ell Sk Aug
longifolia, L July	Erythrina herbacea, L July
rare—seen near Pi-	rich shaded woods,
nopolis, edge of Bay.	Lower St. John's.
Dulichium spathace- Rd July	{ Erysimum amphi- Eat M
um,	bium,
† Echites difformis, Walt April	{ Lisymbrium, Ell Sk May
rare, rich soils, climb-	Euchroma coccinea, W June
ing.	damp pine land near
Eclipta { erecta, L&T&G	Horse-head, St. Ste-
{ procumbens, Ell Sk June	phens.
Elephantopus caroli- W Aug	Enonymus americana, L May
nianus,	rich damp soils, along
rich swamp lands.	streams.
{ tomentosus, T & G Aug	Eupatorium hyssopi- L Oct
{ nudicaulis, Ell Sk Aug	folium, damp soils.
pine land.	linearifolium, Wr Oct
Eleusine indica, Mx July	cult. spots.
rich cultivated spots.	album, L July
cruciata, Ell Sk July	glaucescens,
{ mucronata, Ell Sk	{ verbenae-folium, Mx Sept
{ filiformis, Muhl Ct	{ teucrifolium, W
Elodia virginica, Nutt	rotundifolium, L Aug
petiolata, Wr	ceanothifolium, W Sept
Elymus virginicus, L July	rich shaded soils.
Elytraria virgata, Mx June	† purpureum, L Sept
swamps generally in-	rich shaded spots.
undated.	† perfoliatum, L Sept
Ereanthus alopecu- Ell	damp places.
roides,	coelestinum,
contortus, Bald Oct	(see Conoclinium.)
strictus, Bald Aug	aromaticum, L Oct
Erigeron bellidifolium, W July	rich soils.
dry soils.	foeniculaceum, L Oct
{ quercifolium, T & G May	cultivated soils.
† { philadelphicum, Ell Sk	coronopifolium, Ell Oct
sandy soils	road sides, along fen-
strigosum, L July	ces.
† canadense, L July	pinnatifidum, Ell Sept
dry cultivated soils.	cultivated spots.
† pusilum, Nutt	parviflorum, Ell Sept
dry soils.	ageratoides, Fid Gry Nov
{ vernum, T & G	pine lands.
{ nudicaule, Ell Sk June	incarnatum, Wr Nov
low grounds.	rich soils.
Eriocalis tuberculosa	
{ capitata,	

maculatum,	L	July	glauca,	Eat M	July
wet soils roots often			guercifolia,	Ell Sk	July
immersed.			pedicularia,	L	Sept
truncatum,	W	July	pine barren.		
† Euphorbia corollata,	W	Sept	purpurea,	L	Aug
pine barren.			damp pine land.		
† maculata,	Ell Sk	Sept	tenuifolia,	L	Aug
depressa,	Ell Sk	July	dry soils.		
cult. soils.			setacea,	Pursh	Sept
gracilis,	Ell	July	damp soils margin of		
hypericifolia,	Fid Gry		swamps.		
putentissima,	Fid Gry		aphylla,	Nutt	July
† Fagus sylvatica, va.			fasciculata,	Ell	Sept
americana,	L	March	rich soils, roots often		
rich swamps.			immersed.		
Fedia radiata,	Mx	April	linifolia,	Nutt	
rich cultivated soils.			Geum virginianum,	L	July
Festuca myurus,	L!	June	Gleditschia triacan-	L	May
dry soils.			thos, old pastures.		
tenella,	W	June	Glycine (see Rhynco-		
Fimbristylis spadicea,			sia,)		
{ Baldwiniana,	Torrey		§Glyceria fluitans,	Fid Gry	
{ Scirpus sulcatus,	Ell Sk		Gnaphalium, (see An-		
Fothergilla alnifolia,	W	April	tennaria.)		
pine land near Pino-			purpureum,	L	May
polis,			yards and pastures.		
Franinus acuminata,	L R	May	† polycephalum,	Mx	July
rich swamps, Fer-			dry pastures.		
guson's.			Gonolobus { hirsutus,	Mx	July
epiptera,*			{ carolini-	Ell Sk	
river swamp, Santee.			ensis,		
Fragaria virginiana,		May	rich soils.		
vesca, Ex.			macrophyllus,	Mx	July
§Fissularia discolor,			Gordonia lasianthus,		
Fuirena squarrosa,	Mx	July	crawl branch, near		
wet spots.			Pineville.		
Galactia glabella,	Mx	June	† Gossypium herbace-		
shaded soils.			um, (Ex.) va. A & B.		
mollis,	Mx	July	Gratiola acuminata,	Walt	
pilosa,	Nutt	July	quadridentata,	Mx	July
dry soils.			along ditches.		
sessiflora,			pilosa,	Mx	
Galium trifidum,	L	July	sphaerocarpa?		
damp soils.			§Gymnopogon race-	Fid Gry	
pilosum,	Ait	June	mosa,		
dry shady soils.			Gymnosytle (see So-		
uniflorum,	Mx	May	liva.)		
Ward swamp.			Habenaria (Orchis of		
Gaura angustifolia,	Mx	July	Ell. Sk. in part.)		
dry pine barren.			ciliaris,		July
† Gelseminum semper-	Juss	April	damp soils.		
virens,			blephariglottis,	W	Aug
† Gentiana ochroleuca,		Oct	damp pine land.		
rich soils, along			cristata,	Mx	July
ditches.			margin of swamps.		
† catesbaei,	Walt		elliottii,	Darby	
† Geranium maculatum		June	{ psycodes,		
carolinianum,	L	July	{ O. lacera,	Ell Sk	
dry soils.			quinqueseta,	M T & G	
Gerardia flava,	L	July	repens,	Nutt	Aug
rich shady soils.					

<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> , very ornamental— Upper St. John's, Santee river, garden at Woodlawn plan- tation.	W	April	<i>Helenium autumnale</i> , <i>Heterotheca</i> , <i>Chrysop-</i> <i>sis</i> in part. scabra, near Charleston, H. W.R.	L	Aug
† <i>Hamamelis virginica</i> , rich land margin of swamps.	L	Sept	† <i>Hibiscus mascheutos</i> , margin of rivulets— inundated land, roots immersed.	L	Aug
{ <i>Hedyotis coerulea</i> , ditches.	T & G	April	<i>virginicus</i> , rice field, banks Co- oper river, roots often immersed.	L	Aug
{ <i>Houstonia</i> Ell. Sk.					
{ va. minor,		March	<i>esculentus</i> Ex.		
{ <i>Houstonia patens</i> , yards, wet pastures.	Ell Sk		<i>Hieracium</i> { <i>gronovii</i> , <i>marian-</i> <i>um</i> ,	L Ell Sk	July
purpurea, rotundifolia,	Mx	April	dry pine barrens.		
<i>Hedysarum</i> (see <i>Des-</i> <i>modium</i> .)			† <i>Hopea tinctoria</i> , rich oak and hickory land, Ward swamp.	L	April
<i>Helianthemum caroli-</i> <i>nianum</i> .	W & ES	Aug	<i>Hordeum</i> § <i>pratense</i> , vulgare, Ex.		
<i>canadense</i> ,			<i>Houstonia</i> , (see <i>Hed-</i> <i>zotis</i> ,		
<i>Helianthus atrobeu-</i> <i>bens</i> ,	W	Aug	† <i>Humulus lupulus</i> , <i>Hydrangea nivea</i> ,	L Mx	
rich cultivated soils.			St. John's, Elliott.		
<i>trachelifolius</i> ,	W	Aug	† <i>Hydrocotyle umbella-</i> <i>ta</i> , wet soils general-	L	May
<i>aristatus</i> ,			ly immersed.		
<i>sparsifolius</i> ,			<i>interrupta</i> ,	W	June
<i>strumosus</i> va. <i>an-</i> <i>gustifolius</i> ,	L	Sept	border of ditches and inundated land.		
<i>angustifolius</i> !	T & G		<i>repanda</i> ,	Pers	July
{ <i>strumosus</i> v. <i>mollis</i> ,	W & ES		pine land ponds.		
{ <i>mollis</i> ,			<i>Hydropeltis</i> , <i>Brasse-</i> <i>nia</i> of Ell. Sk.		
<i>gigantens</i> ?			<i>purpurea</i> , immers-	Mx	July
<i>scaberrimus</i> ,			ed in stagnant water.		
<i>hispidulus</i> ?			<i>Hydrolea quadrival-</i> <i>vis</i> , border of rivu-	Wr	June
<i>anus</i> , Ex.			lets and ditches.		
<i>tuberosus</i> , Ex. Nat.			<i>corymbosa</i> ,	Macb	Aug
<i>Heliopsis laevis</i> ,	Pers	July	very rare, St. Ste-		
<i>Helenium quadriden-</i> <i>tatum</i> ,			phen's, Horsehead immersed.		
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> seen by Mx. at the Eutaw spring.	M	July	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> <i>maculatum</i> ,	W T & G W	June July
† <i>Helonias erythrosper-</i> <i>ma</i> ,	Mx	May	{ <i>mutilum</i> ,	L & T & G	
rich oak land, margin of swamps, Bruns-			{ <i>parviflorum</i> ,	Mx El Sk	
wick Pl.			wet pine land swamps.		
† <i>dioica</i> ,	Pursh	July	<i>angulosum</i> ,	L	Aug
<i>angustifolia</i> ,	Mx		wet pine land barrens.		
<i>Hemerocaulis fulva</i> ,			See T. { <i>cystifolium</i> ,	Lam	
Ex.		April	& G. { <i>opacum</i> ,		
† <i>Hepatica triloba</i> ,			p. 673, { <i>rosmarinefo-</i> <i>lium</i> .		
Eutaw battle ground.			† { <i>sarothra</i> ,	Mx	
<i>Herpestes amplexi-</i> <i>caulis</i> , roots submer-	Pursh	July	{ <i>Sarothra gentia-</i> <i>noides</i> , dry pastures.		
sed ponds.					
<i>micrantha</i> ,	Ell Sk				
<i>Heuchera americana</i> ,					
Lower St. John's.					

nudiflorum, margin of swamps and inundated land.	Mx	Aug	bufonius, tenuis, marshes.	W	June
{ pilosum, simplex, wet pine barrens.	W. T & G M & E S		{ bulbosus, dichotomus, campestris,*	Eat M Ell Sk Ell Sk	
fasciculatum, galioides?	Mx Lk	July	setaceus, aristatus, acuminatus, effusus, often immersed.	Ell Sk Walt	
Hyptis radiata, wet pastures.	L	Aug	echinatus, polycephalus, repens,	Muhl	
Hypoxis erecta, rich swamps.	L	Ap	Justicia humilis, wet inundated lands.	Mx	June
† Ilex opoca, rich wooded lands.	Ait	May	{ ensiformis,* pedunculosa, Vahl.	Ell Sk Eat M	
cassina, pine land ponds, roots often immersed.	Walt	June	Juniperus virginiana.	Wm	April
myrtifolia, prinoides, damp pine barrens.	Walt A	June Mar	{ Jussiaea decurrens Ludwigia, moist situations.	T & G	Aug
Impatiens { pallida, noli tan- gere, wet soils.	Nutt Ell Sk	Aug	† Kalmia latifolia, in gardens.		April
{ fulva, biflora,	N. T & G Ell Sk	July	Kocleria\$ truncata, \$pennsylvanica,	F Gray F Gray	
† Indigophera caroli- niana, damp pine land.	Walt	Aug	Kregia, { caroliniana, va. lessto- phylla, dandelion.*	Nutt-	April
{ Isolepis capillaria, Scirpus,	T & G Ell Sk		Kuhnia { eupatoroides va. gracilis		
Isnardia, (see Ludwi- gia.			{ critonia, oak lands.	Ell Sk	
† Ipomea nil, dry cultivated soils.	Mx	July	Killingia pumila, near ponds.	Mx	June
coccinea, cultivated land, corn fields.	Walt	Sept	maculata.	Mx	July
trichocarpa, lacunosa,	Mx L	July	† Lactuca elongata, rich soils, along ditches.	Muhl	June
† Iris versicolor, a white variety seen near Big Camp, San- tee canal, often sub- mersed.	L	May	graminifolia, Mx	July	
tripetala,* habitat. confined to St. John's.	Walt		sativa, Ex.		
verna, Itea virginica, edge of rivulets.	W L	May	Lamium ampleri- caule, rich cultivated soils.		
Iatropa stimulosa, dry pine barrens.	Mx	June	Lathirus pusilus, Cooper river, Elliott.	Ell	May
Juglans nigra, old pastures.	L	May	sativus, Ex.		
Juncus biflorus,	Ell		Laurus caroliniensis, pine land bays, roots frequently immersed.	Mx	June
			benzoin, old fields. very aromatic.	L	March
			geniculata, ponds, roots often	Walt	April

|| Dr. Cartwright, of Natchez, remarks that the *Jussiaea grandiflora* neutralizes the influence of malaria in the lower portion of Louisiana—a section which is exempt from its effects, and where there is, apparently, every element for its abundant production. He is quoted in the notes appended by the American editor to Watson's Practice of Physic. The Faculty may notice that this plant is abundant around Charleston, for the space of ten miles, in situations where it is well known that fevers of malarious origin are continually prevailing.

immersed.					{ Limnetis glabra,		
†	sassafras,	L	April		{ Spartina,	Ell Sk	
Leechia	{ major,	Mx	Aug		Lindernia attenuata,	Muhl	Aug
	{ villosa,	Ell Sk			ditches.		
	{ pastures.				Linum virginianum,	L	Aug
	minor,	Wr			pine land.		
Leersia virginica,		W	July		— ?		
	damp spots.				usitatissimum, Ex.		
	oryzoides,	Swartz	Aug		† Liquidambar styraci-	L	May
	inundated lands.				flua, rich damp		
	§ hexandra ?	F Gray			soils.		
† Leontodon, (see Ta-					† Liriodendron tulipe-	L	May
raxacum.)					fera, swamps.		
Lepidium virginicum,		L	June		† Lobelia cardinalis,	L	July
	cultivated soils.				inundated swamps,		
§ Leptochloa filiformis,		F Gray			roots often immersed.		
Leptopoda	{ fimbriata	Eat Man			kalmii.	L	Aug
	{ pubes-	Ell Sk			puberula, wet	Mx	July
	cens,				soils.		
	§ brachypoda,	F Gray			amoena, roots	Mx	Aug
	{ helenium,	Nutt			often immersed.		
	{ decurrens,	McB			glandulosa,	Walt	
	dry rich soils.				flat pine land.		
Lepuropetalon spath-			April		§ Nuttallii !	Fid Gry	
ulatum.					† Lonicera, (see Capri-		
Lespedeza	{ stuvei,	T & G			folium.)		
	{ va. 1				Ludwigia, (see Jus-		
	violacea,	Ell Sk			siaea.)		
	procumbens,	Mx	July		† alternifolia,	L	July
	road sides.				swamps.		
	{ violacea va. sessi-	T & G			virgata,		
	liflora,				{ hirtella,	T & G	July
	{ sessiliflora,	Ell Sk			{ pilosa, roots	Ell Sk	
	hirta, dry soils,	Ell			often immersed in		
	{ capitata va. 3,	T & G			pine land ponds.		
	{ angustifolia,	Ell Sk			{ pilosa,	W T & G	
Leatris, (see Carpe-					{ mollis, damp,	Ell Sk	July
phorus,					clayey soils, ditches.		
† squarrosa,		W	Sept		capitata, roots	Mx	Aug
† damp pine land.					often immersed in		
scariosa,		W	Sept		pine land ponds.		
† cylindracea ?					livearis,	Walt	
elegans,		Walt	Sept		natans,	Ell	July
rich oak land.					immersed, Simpson's		
peniculata,		Walt	Aug		Basin.		
odoratissima,		Walt	Aug		cylindrica		
in Wassamasa.					{ Isnar-		
spicata, pine		W	Aug		sphaerocarpa	{ dia of	Ell
barrens.					palustris,	{ Eaton	Ell
graminifolia,		Wr	July		and others,		
pine barrens.					microcarpa, old field	Fid Gry	
Ligusticum, (see					just below Monk's		
Thaspium,)					Corner.		
Lilium catesbaei, flat		Walt	July		Lupinus perennis,	L	April
pine lands.					dry oak lands.		
carolinianum,		Mx	July		villosus,	L	
flat pine lands.					Lycopus	{ europeus,	Eat M
superbum,		Walt			{ angustifo-	Ell	July
(cult.)					lius,		
					damp cultivat. soils.		

† Elliott has this as a synonyme of Mx. under L. alternifolia

virginicus,	L			Micranthemum orbi-	Mx	Aug
Lyonia paniculata,	Fd GDC			culatum, shallow wa-		
Lysimachia ciliata,	Ell Sk			ter immersed.		
rich swamps.				Mikania pubescens,	Muhl.	July
quadriflora,	Sims	July		rich soils, along fen-		
rice fields.				ces.		
quadrifolia,	L	June		Mimulus alatus,	L	July
pine land—near Pi-				pine land.		
nopolis.				† Mitchellia repens,	L	May
Lythrum virgatum,	W			rich shaded soils.		
lanciolatum,	Ell Sk	July		{ Modiola { multifida	T & G!	M
rich swamp land.				{ Malva in { M. caro-	Ell Sk	
MacBridea pulchra,	Ell	July		{ p. Ell Sk. { liniana,		
near Dr. Barker's				around buildings.		
place, Lr. St. John's.				Mollugo verticillata,	Walt	July
{ Mitreola petiolata,	T & G	Aug		† Monarda punctata,	L	July
{ Ophiorhiza lanceo-	Ell Sk			rich high lands.		
lata,				Monocera aromatica,	Ell	Jun
{ sessilifolia,	T & G?	Aug		Montropa uniflora,	L	Aug
{ O. mitreola,	Ell Sk			growing from roots in		
wet soils, meadows.				pine land roads.		
† Magnolia glauca,	L	June		† Morus alba, Ex. Nat.	L	May
pine land galls, roots				† rubra,	L	
frequently immersed.				† Myrica cerifera,	L	April
† grandiflora,	L	July		edge of swamps.		
rare rich oak woods.				caroliniensis,	W	April
Malva, (see Modiola.)				cultivated soils.		
Malanis ophioglas-	Muhl			Myriophyllum hetero-	Mx	Aug
soides.				phyllum, immersed		
Manisurus granularis,	L	Sept		in pine land ponds.		
pastures.				scabratum,	Mx	
† Maranta arundinacea,	Wild			Muhlenbergia diffusa,	Ell	June
cultivated.				damp soils.		
Mariscus retrofractus,	Ell	July		{ Mulgedium acumi-	DC	July
cult. land.				natum,		
echinatus,	Ell	July		{ Sonchus,	Ell Sk	
cult. land.				Narcissus jonquilla,		
cylindricus,	Ell	July		Ex.		
Marshallia angustifo-	Mx	Aug		{ Negundo aceroides,	T & G	April
lia, damp flat pine				{ Acer negundo,	Ell Sk	
land, near Pinopolis.				on Causeway, at		
† { Marata cotula,	T & G	June		Ophir plantation.		
{ Anthemis,	Ell Sk			{ Nelumbium luteum,		July
border of roads.				{ Cyamus lutens,	Ell Sk	
† Marrubium vulgare,	L	May		immersed in deep		
Nat.				ponds.		
Medicago lupulina,	L	May		Neotlia tortilis,	L	July
border of roads.				wet soils, pine lands.		
Melananthera pastata,	M	Aug		cernua,	L	Sept
edge of ditches.				wet places.		
† Melia azedarack,	L	May		§ gracilis,	Fid Gry	
Melica { glabra,	Mx	June		damp soils.		
{ speciosa,	Eat M			† Nepeta cataria,	L	
Melilotus { vulgaris,	Eat M	June		near buildings.		
{ officinalis,	Ell Sk			Nuphar advena,	Ph	Aug
† Melothria pendula,	L	Aug		on Santee canal, near		
rich shaded soils.				Mexico Pl. immersed		
Menispermum cana-	Fid Gry	July		† Nymphaea odorata,	Pursh	May
dense.				deep ponds, immer-		
† Mentha { tenuis,	Mx	June		sed.		
{ veridis,	Walt					

Nyssa multiflora,	Walt	April	walteri,	Ell Sk	
damp soils.			histellum,	M& ESk	
uniflora,	Walt	April	gibbum,	Ell Sk	
ponds, base immers-			wet soils.		
ed, an aquatic tree.			geniculatum,	MhElSk	
aquatica,	L	May	rice fields.		
in ponds, roots gene-			anceps, ditch's	MxElSk	
rally covered by wa-			hians,	Ell Sk	
ter.			latifolium,	Ell Sk	
Nabalus, (Prenanthes			pauciflorum,	Ell Sk	
ot Ell. Sk. in part.)			scabriusculum,	Ell Sk	
† { fraseri,		Sept	debile,	Ell Sk	
{ P. alba,	Ell Sk		capillare,		
{ virgatus,			macrocarpon,	Lc	
{ P. virgata,	Ell Sk		virgatum,		
pine land.			agrostoides,		
{ Nasturtium tanace-		June	nervosum,	ElSkMx	
tifolium,			viscidum,	Ell Sk	
{ Sisymbrium walteri	Ell Sk		villosum,	Ell Sk	
† Oenothera biennis,	Mx	June	barbulatum,	MxElSk	
pastures.			rice fields.		
sinuata,	L	July	nitidum,		
dry pastures.			angustifolium,	Ell Sk	
linearis,	Ell Sk	July	See T & Gray's Bot.		
dry situations.			Vol. 1, p. 670.		
fruticosa,	W		Paspalum ciliatifo-	Mx	
grandiflora?	Ph		lium, cult. grounds.		
Olea americana,	Walt	April	floridanum,	Mx	
rare in Fergusson &			praecox,	Walt	
Warwick swamps,			ditches.		
very ornamental.			purpurascens,	Ell Sk	
Onosmodium hispi-	Mx	June	damp situations.		
dum,			distichum,	L	
dry pine barrens.			wet soils, rice fields.		
Ophiorhiza, (see Mit-			Passiflora incarnata,	W	May
reola.)			dry sandy fields.		
{ Opuntia vulgaris,	T & G	May	lutea,	L	June
† { Cactus opuntia,	Ell Sk		cultivated soils, not		
dry pastures.			common, corn fields.		
Orchis, (see Habena-			Pedicularia canad-	L	June
ria.)			sis, swamp, near So-		
† flava,	L	July	merset Pl.		
nivea,	Nutt	July	{ Pennisetum glau-	Eat Man	
rare, pine land, below			cum,		
Whiteville.			{ Panicum,	Ell Sk	
† Orobauche americana	T&ElSk	April	va. 1.		
rich oak land.			Penthorum sedoides,	L	Aug
† Orontium aquaticum,	Mx	April	swamps and inunda-		
immersed in running			ted land, often im-		
streams.			mersed.		
Oryza sativa, Ex. Nat.			Penstemon laeviga-	L	June
Ostrya virginica,	A	May	tum, damp soils pine		
† Oxalis violacea,	L	May	land bays, rare.		
border of roads, cul-			pubescens,	L	July
tivated spots.			rare, near Pinopolis,		
stricta,	L		an upper country spe-		
corniculata,	L	May	cies.		
lyoni,			Petalostemon corym-	Mx	Aug
Pancratium mexica-		June	bosum,		
num, Cooper river.			pine barrens.		
Panicum crusgalli,	M&ESk				

Phaseolus perennis ?			† lanceolata,	Pursh	April
Lower St. John's.			low wet soils.		
{ helvolus,	T & G		virginica,	Mx	April
{ strophostyles peduncularis,	Ell Sk		dry pastures.		
Phalaris americana,	Ell	July	interrupta,	Lk	April
river swamp.			wet pine barrens, and		
Philadelphus grandiflora,			on the plantations in		
planted as an ornamental shrub.			Savannahs.		
Phleum pratense,	L	June	pusilla ?	Nutt	April
cult.			Sarrazin Pl. cultivated spot.		
Phlox maculata,	L	May	Platanus occidentalis,	L	May
rich soils.			damp soils, rich enclosures.		
aristata,	Mx	June	{ Pluchea bifrons,	T & G	
setacea !	L	May	{ Conyza, damp pine	Ell Sk	
Upper St. John's.			land meadows.		
nitida,	Ph	June	camphorata,		July
rich soils.			pine land damp spots.		
paniculata ?			Poa annua,	L	April
one of Elliott's upper country species.			quinquefida,	EllSkPh	
pilosa,	Mx	June	capillaris,		
cultivated spots.			reptans,		
Phryma leptostachya,	Mx	Aug	ambigua,		
rich shaded soils, Somerset swamp.			{ pungens,		
Phyllanthus,	Eat M	Sept	{ autumnalis,	Ell Sk	
{ obovatus,	Ell Sk		\$nervata,		
{ carolinien-			viridis,		July
sis,			\$compressa,		July
Physalis,	L	May	hirsuta,	Mx	
{ viscosa,	Mx		pectinacea,	Mx	July
{ obscura,	W		eragrostis,	L	
† { pubescens,			conferta,	Ell	
cultivated ground.			refracta,	MhEllSk	
angulata ?			damp pine barrens.		
† Phytolacca decandra,	L	July	† Podophyllum peltatum,	L	May
around buildings.			rich shaded lands,		
Pinguicula elatior,	Mx	May	abundant in Ferguson's swamp.		
damp flat pine lands,			Pogonia ophroglossoides,	Nutt	July
Horsehead, St. Stephen's.			divaricata,	Nutt	June
lutea,	Walt	May	around ponds in pine land.		
† Pinus palustris,	L	May	Polygala incarnata,	L	July
dry sandy soils.			verticillata,		
† taeda,	L	May	rare.		
damp, moderately fertile soils.			† polygama,	Wr	July
inops,			lutea,	L	
variabilis,			damp soils.		
serotina,	Mx	May	cruciata,	L	Aug
wet soils.			grows in upper country, also damp pine barrens.		
Pisum sativum, Ex.					
† Plantago major,	Pursh	May			
damp cultivated soils,					
grows in Charleston.					

|| Elliott has evidently not alluded to this plant. I find two species, one growing in yards and cultivated soils, allied to the P. Virginica, the other seen in morass at Mulberry Castle, C. river, and resembling P. Major. The latter is probably the same with one from this locality, which I understand Prof. Gray has determined to be a P. Kamsatchkia ! not heretofore seen in the United States.

setacea, near Bell's Pl. Back river, rare.	Mx	July	{ Porcelia triloba, { Orchidocarpum, Ward swamp.	WEatM Mx	April
{ cymosa, { corym- bosa, { attenuata { ramosa, corym- bosa, { cymosa	Nutt Ell Sk Ell Wr	Aug	† Portulacca oleracea, rich soils around buildings. pilosa, introd.	Walt	June
{ grandiflora, pubescens,	Ell Sk		Potamogeton hetero- phyllum, standing water im- mersed.	L	May
Polygonatum, (see Convallaria,)			{ gramineum, panciflorum, Poten- { canadensis v. tilla, { simplex.	Mx Ell Sk	July
† Polygonum aviculare, dry pastures.	L	May	{ P. simplex.	Ell Sk	
{ lapathifolium, incarnatum,	Eat M Ell Sk	Aug	† Prenanthes, (see Na- balus,)		
ponds and ditches, usually immersed.			§ Prilocarya rhyncos- poroides,	Fid Tor	
† { punctatum, hydropiper,	Ell Mx	Aug	Prinos glaber, damp pine land.	L.	June
ditches and margin of streams, often immer- sed			ambiguus,* coreaceus ?	Mx Ph	May
mite,	Per	July	margin of bays.		
ditches and ponds, often immersed.			Proserpinaca palustris	L	Aug
virginianum,	L	July	ditches, swamp, near Bunkerhill Pl. im- mersed.		
rich wooded land.			pectinata,	L K	July
pensylvanicum,	L	July	immersed pine land ponds.		
wet spots, often im- mersed.			† Prunella vulgaris, along fences.	L	June
persicaria, orientale, Ex.			Prunus, (see Cerasus)		
sagittatum,	L	Aug	{ americana, hiemalis,	T & G Ell Sk	
damp places around ponds.			margin of swamps.		
scandens,	L	July	chicasa,	Mx	
pastures of cultivated fields.			around buildings and old settlements.		
hirsutum,	Wr	July	domestica va. Ju- liana, Ex.		
in ponds, immersed frequently.			† Psoralea eglandulosa,	Ell	June
arifolium,	L	Aug	damp fertile soils.		
Rice fields, Cooper river.			† Pterocaulon pycnos- tachyum,	Mx	July
fagopyrum, Ex. cult.			abundant in pine barrens.		
Polymnia uvedalia,	L	July	Pycnanthemum inca- num,	Mx	Aug
pastures.			rich lands.		
Polypremum procum- bens,	L	April	linifolium,	Ph	Aug
Pontederia cordata,	Walt	June	damp pine lands.		
ponds and ditches immersed.			aristatum,	Mx	Aug
Populus angulata,	L	March	verticillatum,	Mx	Aug
swamps.			Pyrus, (Aronia Ell. Sk. partly.)	T & G	March
heterophylla, an aquatic tree.			angustifolia, rich lands.		
dilatata, Ex.					

† In Ell. Sk. a synonyme of Walt. under P. punctatum.

Plant Name	Soil / Location	Time	Plant Name	Soil / Location	Time
<i>arbutifolia</i> , va. <i>erithrocarpa</i> , <i>A. arbutifolia</i> , va. <i>tomentosa</i> !	T & G!	March	<i>parviflorus</i> , { <i>trachysperma</i> , <i>muricatus</i> , <i>carolinianus</i> , often immersed.	T & GLn Ell Sk T & GL D C	May May May
rich damp soils, or- namental.	Ell Sk		<i>hispidus</i> , shaded soils.	Mx	June
<i>communis</i> , Ex. cult.			<i>Raphanus sativus</i> , Ex. cult.		
<i>malus</i> , Ex. cult.			<i>Rhexia virginica</i> , pine land.	L	July
<i>cydonia</i> , Ex. cult.			<i>mariana</i> , pine lands.	L	July
{ <i>Pyrrhappus caroliniana</i> , { <i>Borkhausia</i> , meadows and yards.	T & G Ell Sk		<i>ciliosa</i> , damp pine barrens.	Mx	July
<i>Punica granatum</i> , Ex.			<i>glabella</i> , margin of bays.		
<i>Quercus phellus</i> , edge of swamps.	L	May	<i>lutea</i> , { <i>lanceolata</i> , Walt T & G	Walt	Aug
<i>triloba</i> , aquatica,	W Walt	May May	{ <i>angustifolia</i> , † <i>Rhus copalliria</i> va. A.	Ell Sk Walt	June
in swamps, roots sometimes immersed.			edge of roads.		
<i>nigra</i> , barren pine land.	L	May	† { <i>venenata</i> , { <i>vernix</i> ,	Ell Sk	
<i>tinctoria</i> , rich soils.	Bart		† <i>toxicodendron</i> , pine barrens.	Ell Sk L	May
<i>rubra</i> , valuable timber tree, high lands.	L	May	† <i>radicans</i> , rich swamps.	Ell Sk L	May
<i>catesbaei</i> , dry soils.	Mx	May	{ <i>Rhyncosia tomento-</i> <i>sa</i> ,	T & G	June
<i>obtusiloba</i> , alba,	Mx L	May	{ <i>Glycine</i> , pine barrens.	Ell Sk	
margin of swamps, one of our best tim- ber trees.			<i>molissima</i> ? { va. <i>monophylla</i> , { <i>G. symplificifolia</i> , dry soils.	T & G Well Sk	Jun
<i>prinos</i> , damp soils.	L		{ va. <i>volubilis</i> , { <i>G. volubilis</i> , { va. <i>erecta</i> ,	T & G WT & G Ell Sk	July
<i>pumila</i> , dry pine barrens.	Walt		{ <i>G. tomentosa</i> , dry soils.		
† <i>virens</i> , old fields.	Aiton		<i>Rosa parviflora</i> , dry soils.	W	June
<i>cinerea</i> , laurifolia,	Mx Mx	April	<i>lucida</i> , swamps.	Ell	May
border of swamps— Sea-islands.			<i>cetigera</i> ? <i>carolina</i> , swamps.	L	June
<i>lyrata</i> , <i>michauxii</i> , swamps.	Walt Nutt	April	<i>laevigata</i> , rich soils, excellent for hedges.	Mx	May
<i>falcata</i> , <i>nana</i> ?	Mx Wild	May	<i>Rhyncos-</i> { <i>glomerata</i> , <i>pora</i> , { <i>capitellata</i> , <i>capitellata</i> , <i>sparsa</i> ,	Ell Sk Pursh	
<i>Ranunculus pusilus</i> , damp marshy spots.	Pursh	May	<i>smiliacea</i> , <i>cymosa</i> ,	W	July
<i>recurvatus</i> , { <i>repens</i> , { <i>nitidus</i> , often immersed.	L K Ell Sk	April	wet soils often im- mersed.		
<i>palmatus</i> , wet spots.	Ell Sk	April	{ <i>longerostris</i> , { <i>laxa</i> , rice fields.	Ell Sk Vahl	July

<i>sciliata</i> ,	Ell	May	<i>lanceifolia</i> ,	L	May
<i>rariflora</i> ,			marshes, frequently		
<i>spaniculata</i> .			immersed.		
<i>infransa</i> ,	Pursh	June	† <i>Salix nigra</i> ,	L	May
<i>microcarpa</i> ,			damp soils along		
<i>plumosa</i> ,	Ell	July	streams.		
pine land.			<i>babylonica</i> ,		
<i>sccephalantha</i> ,	Fid Gry		Ex. Nat.		
<i>Ricinus communis</i> ,			† <i>Salvia lyrata</i> ,	L	June
rich spots near build-			rich wooded land.		
ings.			<i>azurea</i> , rich	L K	July
<i>Rotbollia scorrugata</i> ,			soils along fences.		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ,			<i>coccinea</i> ,	Mx	July
Lower St. John's.			rare, Mulberry Cas-		
† <i>Ruellia strepens</i> ,	L	July	tle, Cooper river.		
wet swamps often			<i>obovata</i> ,	Ell	
immersed.			rich shaded soils.		
<i>Rudbeckia mollis</i> ,			† <i>officinalis</i> ,		
<i>laciniata</i> va. 2,	T & G	Aug	† <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	L	June
<i>digitata</i> ,	Ell Sk		damp soils.		
<i>fulgida</i> ,			† <i>Samolus valerandi</i> ,	L	May
† <i>Rubus villosus</i> ,	L	April	old rice fields, often		
† <i>trivialis</i> ,	A	April	immersed.		
<i>occidentalis</i> ,	L		† <i>Sanguinaria canaden-</i>	L	March
<i>cuneifolius</i> ,	Pursh	April	sis,		
sandy soils.			rich shaded soils, not		
<i>ideus</i> , Ex.			uncommon.		
† <i>Rumex crispus</i> ,	L	June	<i>Sanicula marylandica</i>	L	June
close soils.			rich shaded soils.		
† <i>britannicus</i> ,	L	May	<i>Sarothra</i> ,		
damp soils.			(see <i>Hypericum</i> .)		
† <i>acetosellus</i> ,	L	June	† <i>Sarracenia flava</i> ,	L	May
sandy soils.			damp soils, near Pi-		
<i>pastatulus</i> ,	Bald	April	nopolis.		
fields.			<i>variolaris</i> ,	Mx	May
<i>persicaroides</i> ,	L	July	wet pine barrens.		
<i>pulcher</i> ,	L	July	† <i>Saururus cernuus</i> ,	L	June
Ex. Nat.			inundated swamps.		
<i>Sabal pumila</i> ,	Walt	July	<i>Secale cereale</i> ,		
† <i>Sabbatia angularis</i> ,	Pursh	Aug	Ex. cult.		
rich wet soils, near			<i>Schoenus effusus</i> ,	ElSk Sw	
White Hall Pl.			<i>Schrankia sangustata</i> ,	Fid Gry	
<i>calycosa</i> ,	Mx	Aug	pine barrens, sensi-		
wet soils, near			tive pl.		
swamps.			† <i>Scirpus palustris</i> ,	L	May
<i>chloroides</i> ,	Mx	Aug	rice fields often im-		
near pine land ponds,			mersed.		
roots often immersed.			<i>capitatus</i> ,	L	Aug
<i>corymbosa</i> ,	Bald	July	bogs often immersed.		
wet pine barrens.			<i>capillaceus</i> ,	Ell Sk	May
<i>gracilis</i> ,			damp soils.		
† <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> ,	Mx	Sept	<i>lacustris</i> ,	L	Sept
near Cooper river,			marshes often im-		
generally immersed.			mersed.		
<i>radicans</i> ,	Nutt		<i>maritimus</i> ,	Ell Sk	
<i>graminea</i> ,	Mx	Aug	<i>eriophorum</i> ,	Ell Sk	
pine barren ponds,			<i>Eriophorum</i>		
sometimes immersed.			<i>cyperinum</i> ,		
<i>natans</i> ,	Mx	Aug	<i>triqueter</i> ,		
immersed, pond in			<i>minimus</i> ,	Ell Sk	
Stoney Landing Pl.			<i>lineatus</i> ,		

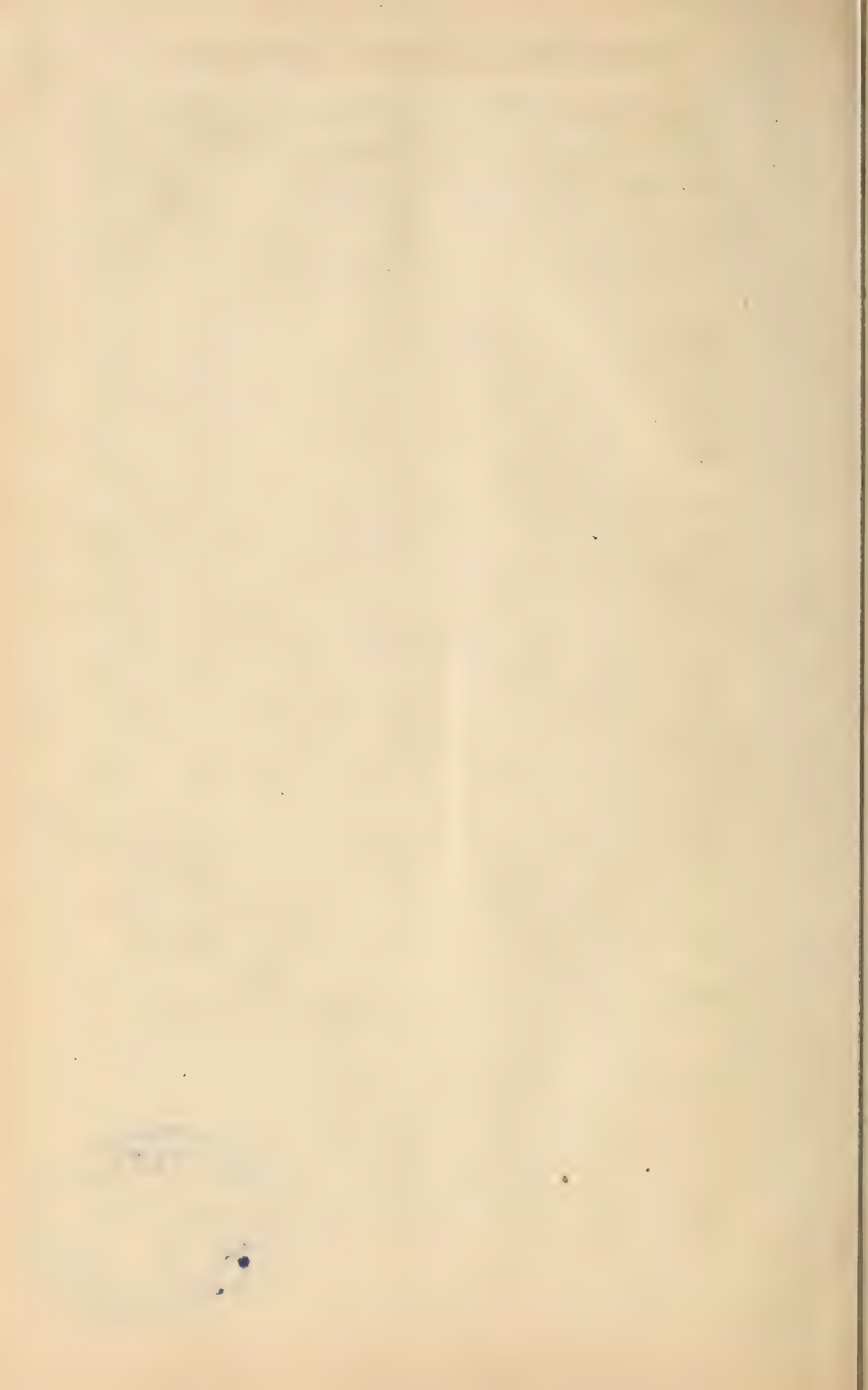
ciliatifolius, damp soils.	Ell Sk	Oct	{ Soliva nasturtifolia, T & G	May
autumnalis, wet soils.	L	Aug	{ Gymnostyles stolonifera, Ell Sk	
simplex, tuberculatus, wet soils frequently immersed.	Ell Mx	Aug	Silphium asteriscum, laevigatum, compositum,	L July
quadrangulatus, rice fields, marshes.	Mx	May	† Sisymbrium, (see Erysimum and Nasturtium.)	
equisetoides, seen by H. W. R. in the spot mentioned by Elliott.	Ell		‡ officinale, Sthalianum, Fid Gry F idGry	April
divaricatus, pine land.	Ell	June	Sisyrinchium anceps, corn fields and pastures.	
Schleria reticulata, pastures.	Mx	July	Sium, (see Tiedman- nia,)	
oligantha, C. River.	Mx	May	† Smilax herbacea, rich wooded land.	L April
hirtella, damp soils.	Mx	July	caduca, margin of ponds and wet spots.	L June
verticillata, Scrophularia marylandica, rich shaded soils.	L	Sept	haslata, rich swamps.	Wild July
† Scutellaria lateriflora, integrifolia, wet spots, edge of roads.	L L	July July	lanceolata, swamps.	L June
pilosa, rich soils.	Mx	June	laurifolia, edge of rivulets.	L June
{ Senebriera pinnatifida v. f.,	T & G	April	† pseudo china, swamps and sandy soils.	April
{ Coronopus didyma, cult. spots.	Ell Sk		† tamnoides, walteri, L	
Senecis hieracifolius, wet fertile soils.	L	Aug	Rev. C. W. Lower St. John's.	
lobatus, rice fields, and inundated land.	Pers	Feb	† sarsaparilla †	
† Sesamum indicum, Ex. cult.		July	Smilacina, (see Convallaria.)	
Sericocarpus, Aster of Elliott partly.			† Solanum nigrum, L	July
conyzoides, soledaginoides, rich soils.	T & G	July Aug	† carolinense, dry soils.	
† tortifolius, pine barrens.		Sept	tuberosum, Ex. cult.	
Seymeria tenuifolia, Sida spinosa, { elliottii, { gracilis,	Pursh L T & G Ell Sk	Aug Aug Aug Aug	lycopersicum, Ex. cult.	
Sinapis nigra, Ex.			Smyrnium, (see Zizia.)	
Silene pensylvanica, antirrhina,	Mx L	May May	Solidago rugosa, rich soils.	Wild July
† virginica, Mulberry Castle.	L		virgata, border of swamps.	Mx July
{ Spilanthes repens, Achmella,	Ell Sk	Sept	graminifolia, damp soils.	Ell Sept
			tenuifolia, tortifolia, dry pine barrens.	Pursh Ell Sept Aug
			villosa, damp oak lands.	Ph
			odora, sleavenworthii,	
			spilosa, sboolii,	
			spatula,	

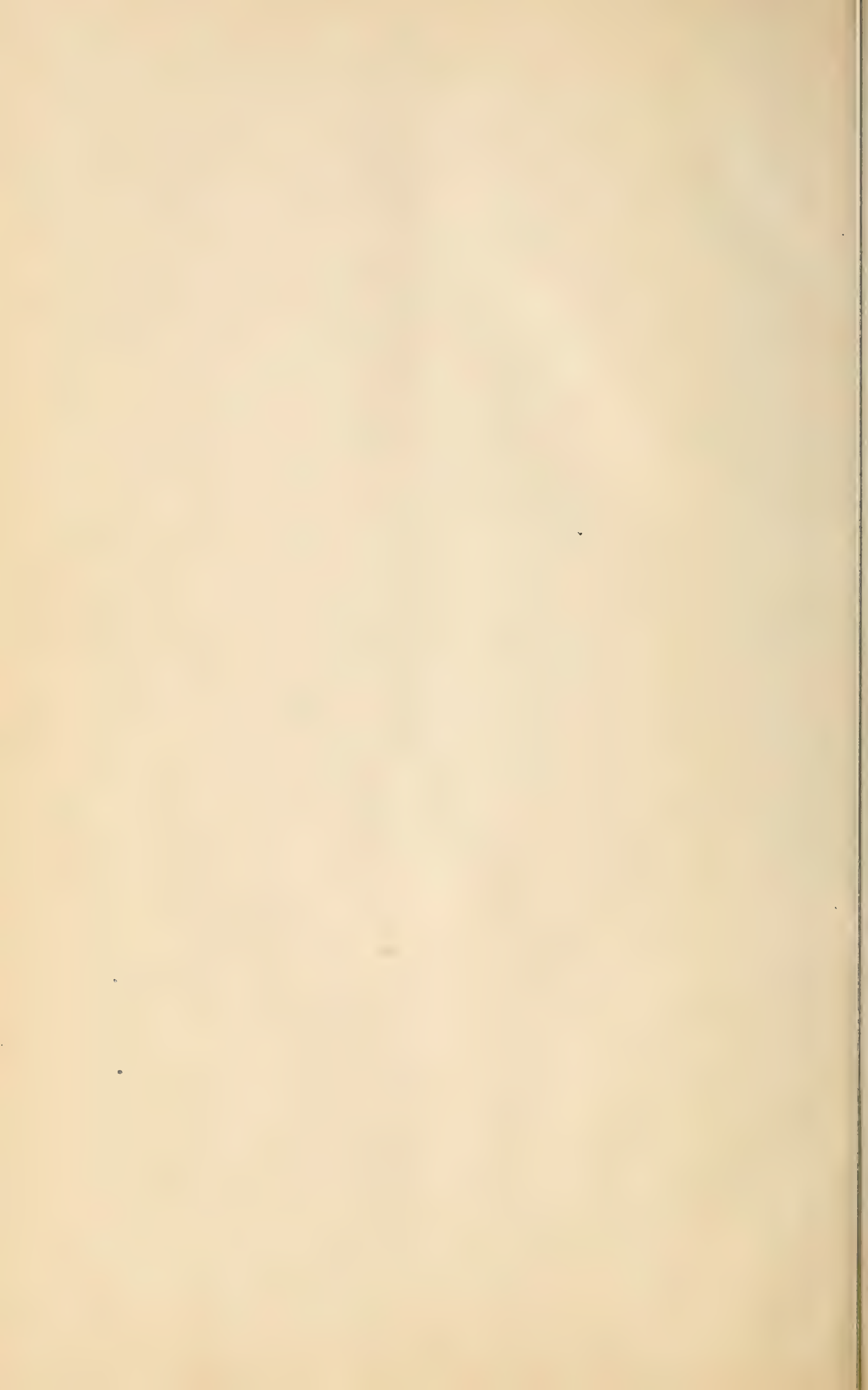
altissima, canadensis, spuberula,				{ spicata, paucifolia,	T & G Ell Sk	
† Sonchus oleraceus, acuminatus, (see Mulgedium.) carolinianus ?	L W W	July		Tetragonotheca heli- anthoides, rich land, margin of woods.	Wild	Aug
Sorghum saccharat- um, Ex. cult.				Teucrium canadense, rich shaded soils.	L	Sept
Sparganium america- num,	Nutt			Thalictrum, (dioicum) cornuta,	Ell Sk Fid Gry.	
Sparganophorus verti- cillatus, flat pine land near Pinopolis.	Mx	Aug		Thlaspi, (see capsella)		
† Spargula arvensis, cultivated spots.	Wr	May		{ Thaspium barbi- node, { Ligusticum, rich swamp, near So- merset Pl.	Eat M Ell Sk	Aug
{ Sagina decumbens, S. pergula,	T & G Ell Sk	May		Thymus vulgaris, Ex. Nat.		
† Spigelia marylandica, rich soils around ponds.	Walt	May		Tilia { pubescens, americana, swamps.	L Walt	
Spinacea oleracea, Ex.				† Tillandsia usneoides, parasitic on oaks ge- nerally.	L	
Stachys aspera, rich damp soils. hispida,	Mx Ph	July		Tofieldia pubens, wet pine land, Pino- polis.	Mx	
Stellaria, { uniflora, arenaria, glabra, dry sandy land. prostrata, media, not in Ell. Sk.	WT & G Ell Sk Bald	April		Tradescantia virginica very rare and beauti- ful, seen by Fremont, in the West. rosea, damp pine land, rich soils.	L Mx	April May
† Stylingia sylvatica, common in pine land.	L	July		Tragia urens, dry situations.	L	
† Stipa avenacea, Stuartia { malaccho- dendron, virginica,	L T & G Ell Sk	June May		Tragopogon porrifo- lius, Ex.	Mx	
rare rich oak land, near Sarrazin Pl.— There is also a tree at the residence of Dr. MacBride, in Pine- ville, very ornamen- tal.				{ Trichocloa capilla- ris, { Agrostis sericea, Trichodium laxiflo- rum, swamps. perenneum, Walt wet shaded places.	Fd GLC Ell Sk! Mx	
Stylosanthes elatior, dry soils.	L	July		Trichostema dichoto- ma, worn out pastures.	L	
Styrax grandifolium, rich shaded land. laeve,	L Walt	May May		† Trifolium repens, wet soils.	L	
Syena fluviatilis, rare, pond on public road, near Woodbo- Pl. H. W. R.	L	Aug		† arvense, reflexum, carolinianum, pastures,	L Wild Mx	
Tephrosia virginica, pine land. hispidula, pine barrens.	Pursh Mx	July June		† Trillium sessile, rare rich wooded land Wantoot Pl.	L	April
				Tripsacum dacty- loides,	L	

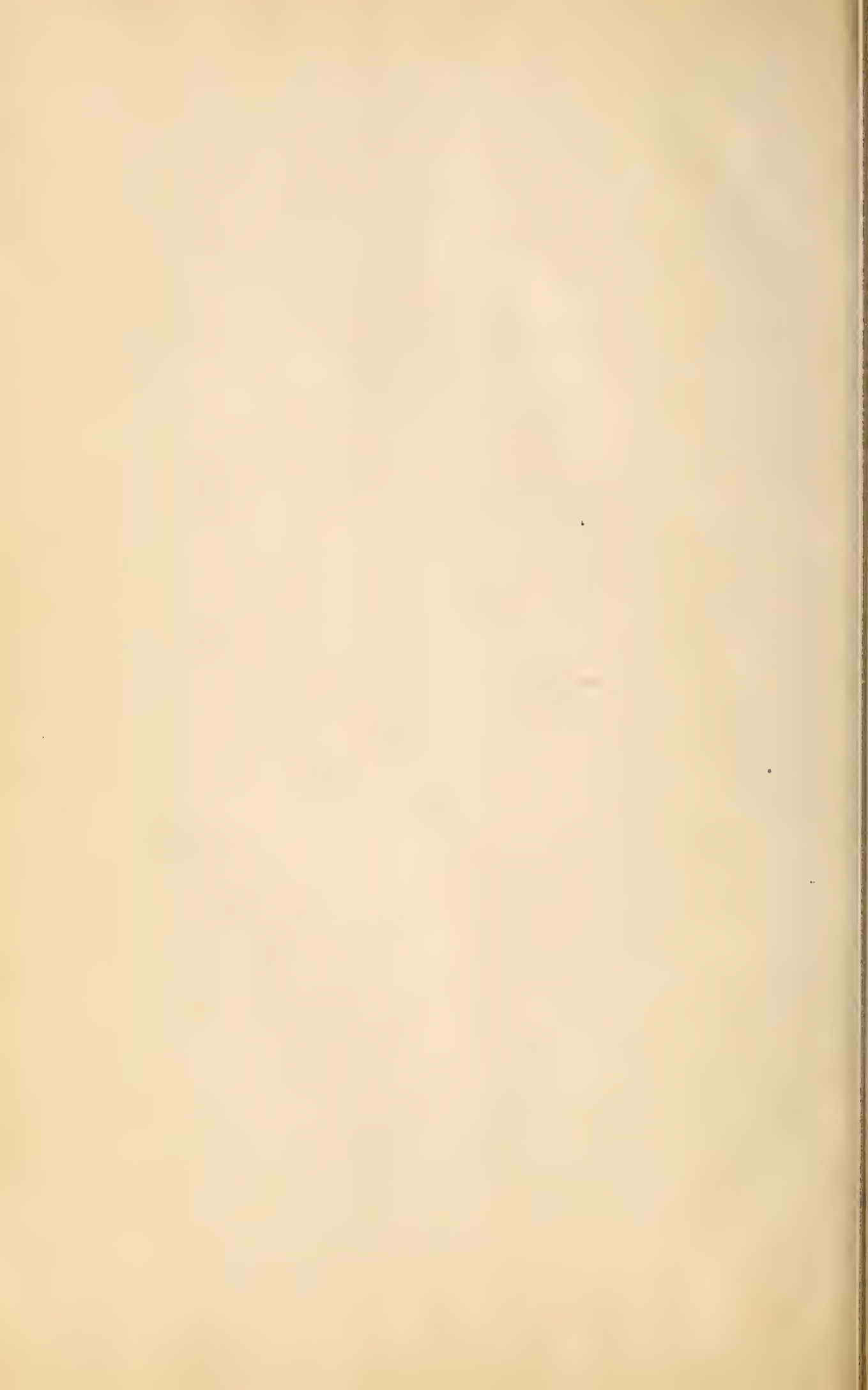
† <i>Typha latifolia</i> , stagnant water often immersed.	L			<i>sessilifolia</i> , rare in low country.	L	
<i>Tripterella capitata</i> , rare old field, below Pinopolis.	Walt	Aug		<i>Vaccinium stamine-</i> <i>um</i> , dry wooded land.	L	April
† <i>coerulea</i> ,	Walt			<i>dumosum</i> ,	Pursh	May
rare, near Pinopolis.				shaded rich soils.		
† { <i>Taraxacum dens</i>	T & G	May		<i>frondosum</i> ,	L	May
leonis,				close soils.		
{ <i>Leontodon taraxa-</i>	Ell Sk			<i>corymbosum</i> ,	L	April
cum,				<i>arboresum</i> ,	Marshal	May
rare, wet spot, Ophir				wet soils.		
Pl. common in the				<i>galezans</i> ,	Mx	
streets of Charleston.				<i>nitidum</i> ?	Ph	May
<i>Tiedmannia</i> , (<i>Sium</i> of				† <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> ,	Walt	June
Ell. Sk. partly.				pastures.		
<i>teretifolia</i> ,				† <i>blattaria</i> va. a. & b.	Smith	July
margin of pine land				along Santee Canal,		
bays, Pinopolis.				Big Camp.		
† <i>Ulmus americana</i> ,	Mx	March		† <i>Verbena urticifolia</i> ,	L	July
swamps.				wet soils.		
<i>alata</i> , swamps	Mx	March		<i>caroliniana</i> ,	L	
<i>Uniola latifolia</i> ,	Mx	April		<i>Verbesina siegesbec-</i> <i>kia</i> , along fences.	Mx	Aug
collected also by				<i>virginica</i> ,	L	July
McB. in the Mts.				<i>Vernonia novaeborac-</i> <i>ensis</i> ,	Wild	July
<i>gracilis</i> ,	Mx	Aug		wet spots along rivu-		
rich shady soils.				lets		
<i>nitida</i> ,	Bald			<i>oligophylla</i> ,	Mx	
<i>Urtica capitata</i> ,	L	June		margin of pine land		
damp shaded soils.				bays.		
<i>pumila</i> ,	L	July		<i>angustifolia</i> ,	Mx	Aug
damp shaded land.				pine land.		
<i>divaricata</i> ?	L			<i>scaberrima</i> ,	Nutt	Aug
<i>Utricularia inflata</i> ,	W Ell Sk	July		pine barrens.		
Susey's Reservoir,				<i>Veronica arvensis</i> ,	Walt	May
immersed.				damp yards, in Low-		
<i>gibba</i> ,	L	July		er St. John's.		
pond near Santee ca-				<i>peregrina</i> , fields.	Mx	
nal, immersed.				<i>Viburnum prunifo-</i> <i>lium</i> , rich soils.	Walt	May
{ <i>purpurea</i> ,	Walt	Aug		<i>nudum</i> ,	L	May
{ <i>saccata</i> ,	Lc			along rivulets.		
near Walter's old				<i>dentatum</i> , va. b.	L	May
residence.				rich shaded soils.		
<i>bipartita</i> ,	Ell Sk	July		<i>obovatum</i> ,	Walt	April
<i>longirostris</i> ,				margin of streams.		
on logs in ponds near				<i>cassinoides</i> ,	W	
Santee Canal.				along streams, bays,		
<i>personata</i> ,	Lc	Aug		&c.		
pond just above Pi-				<i>opulus</i> , Ex.		
napolis, sometimes				† <i>Vicia sativa</i> !	Wr	June
immersed.				<i>acutifolia</i> ,	Ell	April
<i>setacea</i> ,	Mx	Ap Au		<i>faba</i> , Ex.		
old field, near Pino-				<i>Villarsia</i> , { <i>lacunosa</i> ,	Eat M	July
polis.				{ <i>trachys-</i>	Ell	
<i>fibrosa</i> ,*	Walt			<i>perma</i> ,		
immersed.				immersed Santee can-		
<i>Uvaria triloba</i> ,				nal.		
<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i> ,	L	April		† <i>Viola palmata</i> va.	L	May
rare, rich land,						
Brunswick Pl.						

vulgaris and heterophylla,	Ell Sk		Zizania aquatica,	Walt	Aug
† cucullata,	W	May	swamps.		
rich soils.			Zizyphus, (see Berchemia.)		
primulifolia,	L		{ Zizia aurea,	Eat M	June
wet spots.			{ Smyrnium,	Ell Sk	
lanceolata,		April	rich lands.		
damp pine barrens.			integerrima,*		
striata,	A		rich high lands.		
St. John's, Elliott.			Zonia tetraphylla,	Mx	
villosa,	Wr		sandy lands.		
tricolor,			—		
{ Vilfa juncea,			FERNS.		
{ Agrostis,	Ell Sk				
virginica,			Aspidium acrostichoides,	Wild	Aug
† Viscum verticillatum,	L	May	rich swamps.		
parasitic on oaks generally.			novaeboracense,	W	July
Vitis, { aestivalis,	Mx	June	rich woods.		
{ labrusca,	Walt		lancastricense,	Fid Gry	
along fences.			Asplenium angustifolium,	W	July
{ cordifolia,	Mx	June	swamps.		
{ vulpina,	Eat M		felix foeminea,		
dry soils.			ebeneum,	W	July
{ bipinnata,	T & G		dry soils.		
{ Cissus bipinnata	Ell Sk	July	rhyzophyllum ?	W	
damp soils, border of fields.			Azolla caroliniana,		
rotundifolia,	Mx	May	Botrychium fumaroides,	W	June
{ Wistaria frutescens,	T & G!	April	obliquum,	FdGrPh	
{ Thrysanthus,	Ell Sk		Lycopodium albidulum.		
rich damp soils, along streams.			alopecuroides,		
† Xanthium strumarium,	L	Aug	† Osmunda regalis,	Mx	May
cult. fields.			swamps.		
spinosum, Nat.	L		cinnamonea,	Mx	
Xyris flexuosa,	Muhl	July	damp soils.		
damp pine barrens.			Onochlea sensibilis,	W	
juncea,	Bald	Aug	Polypodium hexagonopterum,	W	
damp pine barrens.			in canum,		June
fimbriata,			parasitic on trees.		
Yucca, { alnifolia,	Eat Man		Pteris caudata,	Fid Gry	
{ draconis,	Ell Sk	July	aquilina !		
cultivated soils.			pine land.		
Zapania nodiflora,	Pursh	Aug	Woodwardia virginica	Fid Gry	
damp soils.			onochleoides,	Fid Gry	
Zea mays,					
Zigadenus glaberrimus.					











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